The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,881—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

P & O
Scotch Whisky:
10 Years' Old.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. PENINSULAR	8287	W. Wheler	24th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April, "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	15th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 825.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,199	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIBERAL Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buscreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 22nd March.

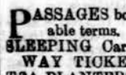
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received *or despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S.* King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the *Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.*

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	D. Costa	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	29th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	540	825	880	925	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

TRANSIT THEODOLITES.
ELLIOTT'S THEODOLITES.
EVEREST'S THEODOLITES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
ELLIOTT'S DUMPY LEVELS.
Y LEVELS.
ABNEY'S LEVELS.
CLINOMETER RULES.
LEVELLING STAVES.
CROSS-HEADS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises

BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

"INVALID" BRAND,
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170 SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and stall Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GUN METAL GOODS.

PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT, SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000,

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the TARDEO Post Office, Tardeo Road, for the Convenience of the Public.

This Office is in Direct communication with the Central Telegraph Office, and the working hours are 7 A.M., to 9 P.M., local time.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Bombay Island Sub. Division.

Bombay, 20th March, 1900.

FANCY FETE.

THE Joint Honorary Secretary has the following ARTICLES LEFT OVER and will be glad if the owners will claim them immediately :—

6 Basket Chairs.
1 Parasol.
1 Large Tray.
1 Cigarette Case containing receipt in favour of Fredrick James Miller.

The following articles bought at Mrs. Nugent's Stall are unclaimed: Unless applied for to Mr. D. J. Tata. Esplanade House by Monday 26th, they will be sold for the benefit of the Fund :—

1 parcel, Byculla Club.
1 cushion, Heerji Gholabhai.
1 parcel toys, Lanyon.
1 jar, Mrs Smith, Colaba.
4 parcel, Mr Furdonji.
1 parcel, Mr Jehangirji Tijoriwalla.
also 1 set Sachets raffled and won by Mrs Tattersall.

MARSHALL REID,
care of WALLACE & Co.,
Jt. Honorary Secretary Fancy Fete.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held in the Library Hall, Hornby Road, at 5-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 22th instant, to adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year 1899 to elect two Auditors for 1900 and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

JEEJEEBHOY P. MISTRI,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March, 1900.

NOTICE.
BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

AN AUCTION SALE of the following CONTRACTS for the official year ending 31st March. 1901, will take place on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1900, at 4 p.m.. Conditions of the Contracts and other particulars can be had from the Undersigned :—

I. Collection of Toll Fees.
II. Collection of Market Fees, from the Town Markets.
III. Collection of Market Fees, from the Khar Market.

JAGANNATH HARISCHUNDRA,
Secretary, Bandra Municipality.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1899 at the rate of Rupees (75) Seventy-five per whole and Rupees (37-8-0) Thirty-seven and a half per half share will on production of Share Certificates be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY the 26th of March 1900 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 16th instant.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co., Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry.
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J.B. JOHNSON & Co.), and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transwaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBVY,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15, Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	[illegible]
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	[illegible]
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	6

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Mementos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

PERSIAN BANDANNAS.—All the Newest designs in Wide End Half Scarfs, for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

APPLES, AUSTRALIAN, Rs. 15 a Case, or Rs. 1-12-0 a dozen. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., ICE FACTORY, Ballard Pier.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

FOR SALE.—A VICTORIA, in good order; a WALER, sound and quiet in harness and saddle, and one set of HARNESS, handsome and serviceable Turnout for sale in whole lot or separately. For particulars apply to "199," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Handsomely marked MUSK CAT. (Viberr Zibetha) partially tamed. Apply SARDAR OOMER JUMALL, Commission Stables, Byculla.

WANTED.—for a SHORT TIME a YOUNG PARSEE, to go round to Native Marchants with a representative from Europe. Apply personally to "D" care of F. B. MARZBAN and Co., Medows Street.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35. Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 21. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel Lounge Suits, Rs. 30. Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow It is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Choleral are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount, Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar and Bombay.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c, &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grand-stand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×11, Likeness guranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., a 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Khunderao Harischandra, the sole executor of the last will of the late Harischandra Wasoodew, the assignee of the deceased mortgagee Wassoodew Ballajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Tahayerally Akbarally and Akbarally Samsoodin in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of August, 1887, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Bengalpoora Street, in the registration district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants of the said Tahayerally Akbarally and Akbarally Samsoodin, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1536, and Street No. 31, containing by admeasurement 89 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 438, new No. 6099, old survey Nos. 765 and 766, and new survey No. 2311, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are standing in the name of the said Tahayerally Akbarally both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east, by the sweeper's passage, on the west, by the Old Bengalpoora Street aforesaid, on the north, by the house of Kabir Mahomed bin Peer Mahomed, and on the south, by the house of Abdool Rahiman bin Shaik Balloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERSI AND OTHERS.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following days at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the entire stock-in-trade of Mr. Joosub Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of Scotch tweeds, Venetian, coating, colour coating, plain cork screw coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpacca, pilot cloth, shikar cloth, serge, washing check, Assam silk, China silk, corded silk, rough twill and Italian cloth, coating duck, Russian duck, stripe calico, plain calico, French canvas, coats lining velvet, cordroy long cloth, Turkey red, khaki, Oxford cloth, satin drill, twill gin, American drill, Cawnpore twill chintz, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the following jewellery, belonging to the estate of the late Furdoonji Dadabhoy Guzdar consisting of :—1 pair diamond bracelets, 1 diamond earring, 1 diamond button 6 gold buttons and 1 pencil, 1 diamond and 1 ruby ear drops, 3 diamond rings, 2 ruby hoop rings, 1 diamond and ruby rose ring, 1 gold buckle ring set with ruby, 2 gold and 3 metal watches, 1 gold watch chain, 1 gold watch guard 3 silk sarrees, 2 silk jackets and 1 sarri with embroidered border.

On FRIDAY the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Gibb's Road, Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs Kemp & Co's establishment the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, and crockery 3 and 4 light Tuckers Argand lamps old China jars, bedsteads, ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order folding, harmonium pneumatic bycle, table ornmaments carpets, pictures lamps etc., the property of Late FRAMJEE DORABJEE BAHADURJEE Esq.. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, iron framed grand ebonized cottage piano by Bohner and Pfan Berlin (nearly new) first rate, French engravings, rich table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, Bussorah and Guinea fowls Muscovite ducks, etc., the property of C. W. FREESE, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalouges will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE GOOD PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort next to D. Macropolo (where the kit has been removed for sale) on account of the concerned, about 250 very valuable pictures, engravings, art studies oleographs, water colours, &c., in best walnut oak and gold English frames such as "The Day of Judgment." "Original Engraving," "Jesua commanding the Sun to stand still" (inscribed by command to his Royal Highness, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg of Soalfield and to the Honoured Memory of his consort by his obedient humble servant John Martin)" "The Opening of the Sixth Seal (engraved by G. H. Phillips from the original picture by F. Daubeny A. R. A." "The Destroying Angel," "The Meet of the vine Hounds, and many others.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., also 2 new Gladstone bags, 4 Lady's evening silk dresses nearly new and few more gowns, jackets, &c,

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built dog-cart in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, 11 hands, quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, LEATHER GOODS, SOAP STATIONARY. &c.

On SUNDAY, the 25th and MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kalbadavi Road opposite the Popular Dental Room, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Hormusji Bejonji Bharoocha, closing his business consisting of centre pieces, toilet sets, mirrors, flower holders, jelly dishes, tea sets, musical boxes, albums. walking sticks with silver mounted handles, reading books, show cases, pictures &c.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the District Court house, Thana, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware glass and procelainware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, and handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar table, hanging and wall lamps, &c., &c., the property of M. B Tayabjee Esq., I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Thana.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will, sell by Public Auction, at the Paradise Lodge, No. 2, Pawal Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, one handsome mahogany sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, rich oleographs and oil-paintings, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of GRATTAN GEARY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, very rich glass and porcelain wares, best platedware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases and table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. EDWARD SMITH.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the godown in Oak Lane next to the Agra Bank, on account of the concerned—
10 cases bleaching powder.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WAREE BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder, Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat in bags, cotton seed, grain sweepings waste papers and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
large quantity of Stoneware 6 in., 9 in., and 12 in, Bends Junctions, Pipes, Flap Traps; Fire Pump, Electric Cable Anvils, Rafters, Asphalts, Bitumen, Sets of Mechanical Stokers, Hose-pipes, Empty Iron Drums, W. Iron, Lead, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at Chinchpoogly Water Works Stores yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron and W iron scraps, &c., and at 3 p.m., at Foras Road, drainage chowki, consisting of a quantity of C. I. manhole frames and covers, dirt boxes, urinal pans, W I. partitions, tank, pipes, kegs, rafters, posts, bamboos, &c., and at 4 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge, pipe depot, consisting a lot of stoneware and C. I. pipes junctions, bends, traps, pump, tubs, empty kerosine tins, with boxes, teak frames, posts, &c., and at 5 p.m., at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting a lot of cast iron, old iron, sets of mechanical stokers, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	70	0
* CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	55	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	8
„ FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp.	2	8
„ BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2	3	4
„ Do. do. No. 4	5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen	Qts. Rs.	26	4
Do. of 5 Dozen	Pts. Rs.	33	12

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND „
O. H. L. LIQUEUR „
SLATER'S V. O. „
RODGER'S GLENLIVET „
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR „
PRIVATE RESERVE „

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

R. BT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ... £600,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 20,000.

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE / PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cart Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c. &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears,*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	58
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
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First insertion ... Rs. 5
Second do. ... „ 2-
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First insertion ... As. 8 per line
Second do ... „ 4½
Third do ... „ 2 4
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

	Rs.
Per Annum	12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

	Rs.
Per Annum	12
Half-yearly	
Quarterly	

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS
POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,
ON COMMISSION SALE.
• CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
• REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large con acts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 15,000 }	190	{ 100 75 }	6 p.c.	82
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian	1,316	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 .12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,08
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.9	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,001
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.60	1,735
China Mills Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	635
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	381
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	655
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	335
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	109
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	510
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	80	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	408
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	50	500	dvdRs 2	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	Nil	13
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	2	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs60	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	6	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,030
Mohanlal K Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	390	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	11
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,200	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	..
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	525	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	212 1-2
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	520
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	605
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
A tar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
ellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	15
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Canmpor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180x1
roach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,820	dvdRs 15	815
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	80
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpurs Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	345
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs60	475
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585 1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	006

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Faringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 1-34m., 2-19a. Lower water, 7-35m., 7-55a.
Banks closed, Parsee Holiday.
Bombay Light Horse Inspection, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Jackal Club, Point to Point Races, Jackal Club, near Andheri.
Prize Distribution, Bai Ratanbai Panday School, Tardeo, Lord Northcote presiding, 4 45 p.m.
Laying of Foundation stone of Victoria Swimming Bath by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kennedy Sea Face, 5-15 p.m.
Yacht Club Races.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Ibo and Chindi, per s.s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

BAND NOTICE.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play a programme of music, at the Jackal Club "Point to Point" Races, at Santa Cruz, to-day.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.—We inadvertently mentioned in our yesterday's issue Captain J. H. Robertson as one of the assessors on the Marine Court of Inquiry; it should have been Captain John H. Robson, who is an old trader to Bombay.

VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice, will perform, to-day, at 5-30 p.m., the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Victoria Swimming Bath, on the Kennedy Sea Face, opposite the Esplanade Band-stand, and by the side of the Back Bay Swimming Bath. Ladies and gentlemen invited on the occasion are requested to be present before 5-30 p.m., and present their card at the entrance to the pavilion.

THEFT OF RICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Constable Chambers charged Shivaji Gosha with the theft of 20 bags of rice from a shed in the Victoria Dock, and Rahiman Solomon, a tally-clerk with aiding and abetting the other accused in the commission of that offence. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Port Trust; Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended Shivaji, and Mr. Bland, solicitor, Rahiman Soloman. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

JUMP FROM A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Khetwady, on the body of a Hindu woman, named Yemni, aged about twenty-eight years. The deceased resided on the second floor of a house at Khetwady. The deceased was a drunkard and during the last Holi holidays she had been drinking very heavily. On Monday night while under the influence of liquor Yemni got up on a chair and jumped out of a window on the second floor of the house, on to the pavement of a sweeper's passage below, a distance of about thirty feet. She was picked up unconscious and bleeding from the ears. She was carried into the house, where she died almost immediately. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Aawooli Anamatkhan, a dock-labourer, aged about forty years. On the 10th instant, deceased was at work in the Prince's Dock. About 10 o'clock that morning he went into a stevedore's godown and was returning with a net sling on his head, when seeing some bags of rice being lowered by a crane in front of him, he got on to one side and struck his feet against a trolly, and fell on it. He received a large bleeding wound on his left heel and some abrasions on the right foot. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on the 17th instant, he developed symptoms of tetanus. His condition grew worse, and he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following a wound accidentally received.

SALE INTERRUPTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Karrim, a Mahomedan and Manilal Magonlal, a Hindu, both noted characters, were charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with stealing three silver watches, of the collective value of Rs. 75, belonging to one Ali Mandaukhan, a Mahomedan. On the 18th instant, complainant found the watches missing and gave information to the police. The same evening both the accused went to the shop of one Jafferji Rajbhoy and offered the watches for sale for Rs. 10. Jafferji became suspicious and gave information to the police, who arrested the accused. The complainant then identified the watches as his own property. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to twelve months' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—Vassoodew Abaji, aged fifty years, a Government pensioner, at present residing at Sion, was, on Monday night, killed by his having accidentally fallen between the platform and the foot-board of a railway carriage, at the Sion station. It appears that deceased had recently been putting up in that suburb, owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay. About a quarter-past 8 o'clock, on Monday night, Vassodew travelled from Bombay to Sion by a local train. Before the train was pulled up at the station, deceased opened the door of a second class compartment, in which he was travelling, and in attempting to step out, missed his footing, and fell between the platform and the footboard of the carriage. After the train had been stopped, deceased was picked up from the line. Both his legs were crushed and there was a bleeding wound on the head. He was dead. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED BY A TRAM CAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Heerama, a mendicant woman, aged about fifty years, who had no fixed place of residence. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, a yellow tram-car, drawn by two horses, was going along the Mint Road, in the direction of Bori Bunder, when the deceased attempted to cross the road from west to east. The driver whistled to her, but she did not seem to hear it. She came in front of the horses and before the driver could pull the car up, she was knocked down. The car was stopped almost immediately after the accident and the deceased removed from under the foot-boards. She was placed in a victoria and conveyed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, she was found to have received several injuries about the head and body. She died in the hospital the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Last night (Sunday) 18th instant, writes our correspondent, thieves broke open and entered the house of a Gola, named Pitamber, a fruiterer, situate in Golwad, in Lower Damaun, and helped themselves to the fruit. They then entered the next house belonging to Gola Khooshall, a grain-dealer and removed a quantity of rice. Next they entered the house belonging to another Gola, by name Hurjiwan, and finding the house quite empty, marked their sense of disappointment in various ways.—A sixth fire broke out last night at Bhandarwada, in Katheria, near the spot, where there has been a fire last Wednesday. The Administrator, Mr. Cyprian, with some military officers, was soon on the scene, and only the house belonging to Bhania Naik was burnt, attempts being successfully directed to prevent the adjoining house and depot of the shipowner, Mr. Doolubh Ruttonji, from taking fire. This also is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and it is to be regretted that repeated flagrant acts of theft and incendiarism should remain undetected and unpunished.

FATAL RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Western India Mill, at Chinchpoogly, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, touching the death of Krishna, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a coachman in the employ of the manager of the Western India Mill, and resided on his master's premises. He was addicted to drink. On Friday morning the deceased after taking leave from his master, went out with his wife. He returned about 4 p.m., quite drunk. He went away again and about two hours after he was seen staggering along Kalachowkey Road. That night his master found that he had not made bed for the horse nor had he given any food to the animal. He dismissed the deceased, saw him off the premises, and directed the sepoy not to admit him again. About 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, a hamal in the employ of the manager, while passing by the servant's quarters at the back of the premises, perceived a bad smell emanating from one of the rooms. He pushed open the door and found the body of the deceased lying on a mattress in the room. The body was much decomposed and bore no marks of violence. The room was closed on all sides. The jury returned a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

MURDER BY A MENDICANT.

IMPERATRIX VS. NIMDAS BHAGWANDAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in February last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. M. Samarth, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The evidence in the case showed that, on Sunday, the 7th January last, a forest beat-guard came to the village of Malegaon and put up in a *math* outside the village, the only other occupant of which was the accused, a bairagi, or religious mendicant. The revenue patel of Malegaon sent the forest-guard food by the hand of one Arjun, who, when he took the food to the *math* at supper time on the Sunday, saw the accused and the deceased there, and no one else. Next morning one Daulat Naik, a village watchman, who, during the night, had, in the course of his rounds, seen a man like the accused carrying a bundle on his head, saw a bundle in a disused well some 200 or 250 paces from the *math*. He informed the police patel, who had the bundle removed from the well. It was found to be the deceased Laxman's corpse, clothes, forest guard's belt, cap and diary, and the plate or dish in which Arjun had taken food to him. Information was sent to the police, who arrived on the evening of the Monday. Next day an inquest was held on the body, and in the presence of witnesses, the accused produced, from a place of concealment in the cook-room of the *math*, two silver bracelets, five rupees, and a silver ring. The ornaments were identified; and the bracelets had the deceased's name on them. The accused also produced from a corner of the *math*, a large stone weighing some 40lbs. The corpse was sent to the assistant Surgeon at Malegaon. The skull was found to be horribly smashed. Some hair were clinging to the stone, on which there were also blood stains. On the 10th January, before a third class magistrate, the accused admitted he was with the deceased at the *math*, but denied all knowledge of the murder and of the stone, and implied that though he produced the ornaments and money, they had been placed in concealment by some other person. Before the committing magistrate on the 12th January, he fully confessed the murder. He said before the Sessions Court, that he was under the influence of some stupefying drug then, and he desired to have witnesses called to prove an *alibi*. Had he been, Mr. Heaton said, under the influence of any stupefying drug, the committing magistrate could not have failed to notice the fact. The suggestion of an *alibi* was a pitiful but useless afterthought. There was not a circumstance in the evidence, or in the history of the case, in the accused's favour. Putting aside his own statements, the evidence that he committed the murder was complete. Taking those statements into account the proof became overwhelming. Differing from the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

CLAIM BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL LLOYD AND GERMAN.

LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY VS. JUMBRABI AND OTHERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were the three widows of Hajee Ismail Abdul Rahman, who died suddenly on the 5th February last. Loans had been made to him by the company in whose service he was as an insurance broker. It was his duty to have handed over premiums received on policies issued, but he had failed to do so for a period of four months. At the time of his death he was indebted to the company to the extent of Rs. 3,205-7-7. He had left several race horses and two prows, as well as other property, but a number of his other creditors were about to file suits against the estate. Plaintiffs claimed for a decree for the amount stated above and that Mr. Turner be appointed as administrator of the deceased's estate. His Lordship passed a decree in the above terms.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.

IN the case of Bombay Cycle Agency vs. Vatcha Bros., Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, applied for the rule nisi obtained on the 1st. instant to be made absolute.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for the defendants and said his clients wanted inspection of the letters addressed to the plaintiffs as Bombay Cycle Co.

Mr. Macpherson said all he could allow was an inspection of the addresses. He could not allow the contents to be seen by the defendants.

His Lordship agreed with Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked for Monday to be fixed for the argument of the rule.

Mr. Macpherson opposed this and asked for Thursday to be peremptorily fixed.

His Lordship fixed the matter for Thursday peremptorily.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	1	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	13	61
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	12	66
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	14	32
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	5	65
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	20	6	24
G Mahim and Worli	9	6	47
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	39	57
Total	131	96	365
Total plague deaths to date	68,878	59,481	
Same date last year	186	175	351

SMALL-POX

Attacks 33
Deaths 18

CHOLERA.

Attacks 0
Deaths 2

DAMAUN.

FROM the 13th to 18th instant, there were seven deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being 3 Mahomedans of Kharawad, a Naik and Doobla of Kathiria and a Sutar of Damaun. There have been also two deaths from measles among Mahomedans. At Dholge there have been three or two deaths from plague daily, the residents of the village having left the mandwas and re-occupied their houses on finding that their property in their absence had not been protected from the depredation of thieves. Owing to occasional thefts both at Upper and Lower Damaun and undetected acts of incendiarism at Lower Damaun, people are contemplating to leave mandwas to take the risk of returning to their houses to save their property from thieves and fire.

KARACHI.

The *Sind Gazette* writes:—The plague shows signs of spreading and is slowly but steadily increasing. On Wednesday the returns showed 16 cases and 13 deaths, and yesterday there were as many as 20 cases and 16 deaths, which is the highest recorded since the commencement of the present outbreak. It is believed by competent authorities who have had large experience of the course of the epidemic during the last four years that the highest number this year will not exceed thirty cases a day, a belief that will very soon be tested by the daily returns, and which we hope will prove correct.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,683, as against 2,718 during the previous week. Of the total number, 780 died from plague and 163 from small-pox an increase of 44 in the former and a decrease of 59 in the latter. The total number of deaths in the corresponding week of the previous year was 2,408 and that of plague recorded was 1,128.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 10th instant slight rain fell in two talukas of Sholapur and parts of Kolhapur territory. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in Ahmedabad an Surat; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 10th instant is published. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceeding week:—

	Preceeding week.	Week under report.
Workers	905,887	932,524
Dependants	256,712	269,621
Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor houses	88,030	92,303

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Gam Tank, improving the tank at Talod and improving the tank at Shiawada.

Broach.—Ninam Channel, Shigam Tank, Parvet Tank and Sisodra Tank.

Sholapur.—Tembhurni-Kem Road and Wadshivana Tank.

Ahmednagar.—Improving the Nagar-Poona Road and constructing the Mahi-Jalgaon-Karmala Road.

Satara.—Improving the Maini Tank Canal and making an extension of the Yerla Right Bank Canal. Two railway feeder roads in Poona and two in Satara have been added to the famine programme.

A temporary Sub-Engineer has been appointed for the survey of tanks suitable for employment of famine labour in the Satara District. A Special Officer has been placed on the duty of acquiring lands required for the Barsi-Tadvala Railway and other large relief works in the Sholapur District. A Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Panch Mahals has been appointed.

The officers of the Sanitary Department have continued their inspection of the affected districts, and report the health of the people on works and in kitchens, poor houses and villages to be generally satisfactory. The employment of 100 compounders for duty in Relief Camp Hospitals, &c., has been authorized.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 30,000 for kitchens attached to large relief works in Ahmednagar; Rs. 14,000 for poor houses in Ahmednagar; Rs. 2,000 for doles to village servants in Broach; 1,000 for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Poona; 2,000 for small works improvement of the water-supply of Nagar City and Cantonment; Rs. 500 for a small road work specially undertaken for Thakurs in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District; Rs.238 (monthly) for remuneration of Patils and Village Accountants under Section (f) of the Famine Code in the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar District. 71 (monthly) for remuneration of Patils and Village Accounts under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code in the Nandgaon and Baglan Talukas of the Nasik District. A poor house has been opened at Hadapsar in the Poona District. Collectors of affected districts have been authorized to grant doles to such of the inferior village servants in alienated villages as are required for Government work.

To assist in carrying out relief measures in affected Native States the Government of India have sanctioned loans aggregating Rs 31,75,000 for the current year as shown below:—Kathiawar States, Rs.21,25,000; Palanpur State, Rs. 2,60,000; Thana Circles and small States in the Palanpur Superintendency Rs. 2 30,000; Radhanpur State Rs. 80,000; Idar State (Mahi Kantha) Rs. 2,00,000; Small States, Talukas and Thana Circles in the Mahi Kantha Agency, Rs. 95,000; Rajpipla State (Rewa Kantha) Rs. 75,000; Sunth and other small States in the Rewa Kantha Agency, Rs. 30,000; Dharampur State, Rs. 40,000; and Jath State, Rs. 40,000; Total Rs. 31,75,000. The Government of India have also agreed to charges for tribute, &c., in Kathiawar amounting to about 8 1-2 lakhs being held in suspense.

An additional allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, for expenditure on operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts. The weekly progress statement of these operations is published. A further amount of Rs. 200 has been allotted for expenditure on grass depots in Sholapur.

KUNDLA FAMINE RELIEF FUND MEETING.

A local correspondent writes:—A meeting of officials and leading elite of this town was held on the 12th instant in the Vahivatdar's chamber to raise a famine fund. The Vahivatdar having briefly stated the purpose of the meeting, asked for a famine fund to be raised. This suggestion was heartily responded to by those present. A sum of Rs. 870 was subscribed on the spot, the Vahivatdar Saheb heading the list, and a further sum of nearly 400 rupees has been subscribed on two subsequent days, and there is every likelihood that the fund will amount to Rs. 2,000. The subscribers above ten rupees given below:—

Sakarlal Girjashanker, the Vahivatdar Saheb.	125
Valabhram Atmaram, the First Class Nyayadhish	41
Manilal Mansukhram, the Assistant Nyayadhish	15
Doshi Khodidas Bhaoji	75
Nagarshett Raghavji Hirabhai	35
Parekh Juthabhai Jivabhai	35
Parekh Girdhar Jivabhai	35
Parekh Bhagvan Jivabhai	35
Parekh Ramji Jivabhai	35
Maheta Jagrup Kanji	35
Thaker Virchand Damji	35
Doshi Naranji Premji	30
Doshi Lakhmichand Raoji	30
Doshi Kalidas Bhanjee	25
Doshi Manekchand Bhanji	25
Doshi Hansraj Bhagvan	25
Modi Gopalji Harakhji	25
Shanghvi Hansraj Meghji	21
Maheta Bahechar Raghavji	20
Vakil Jagjivandas Hemraj	15
Vakil Shamji Kesoavji	15
Vakil Bhagvanji Parshotum	15
Vakil Shamji Govindji	11
Vakil Vithaldas Jinabhai & Narsidas Tulshi	11
Vakil Bhagvan Jasraj and Dungarshi Mulji	11
Gandhi Ragnath Ramji	15
Doshi Tokarshi Raghavji	12

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	4,327	...	4,327
Bombay and Sindh	1,155,356	85,097	1,243,453
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,078	670	2,748
Punjab	218,131	26,552	244,683
Central Provinces	1,102,503	319,321	1,421,824
Berar	269,980	47,688	317,668
Ajmer-Merwara	84,757	21,586	106,343
Total British Provinces	2,835,132	505,914	3,341,046
Native States.			
Rajputana States	325,471	89,313	414,784
Central India States	112,614	24,183	136 797
Hyderabad	136,717	21,673	158,390
Baroda	51,596	11,794	63,390
Bombay Native States	396,469	35,075	431,544
Punjab Native States	3,466	4,085	7,551
Central Provinces Feudatory States	30,892	11,611	42,503
Total Native States	1,057,223	197,736	1,254,959
Grand Total	3,892,355	703,650	4,596,005

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	*6,305	......	6,305	+1,978
Bombay and Sind	1,198,955	92,371	1,291,326	+47,873
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,142	659	2,801	+53
Punjab	215,311	26,275	†241,586	-3,097
Central Provinces	1,171,584	322,491	1,494,075	+72,254
Berar	314,825	14,303	329,128	+11,460
Ajmer-Merwara	83,919	26,530	110,449	+4,106
Total British Provinces	2,993,041	482,632	3475,673	+134627
Native States.				
Rajputana States	361,307	86,003	447,310	+32,526
Central India States	1 9,486	9,981	‡119,470	-17,317
Hyderabad	166,788	15,750	182,538	+24,148
Baroda	47,574	11,096	58,670	-4,720
Bombay Native States	439,518	35,019	474 537	+42 993
Punjab Native States	3,599	3,862	7,461	-90
Central Provinces Feudatory States	35,075	12 243	§ 47,318	+4,815
Total Native States	1,163,347	173,957	1,337,304	+82,345
Grand Total	4,156,388	656,589	4,812,977	+216972

* Of these 3,010 persons were on weaver relief.
† Figures for Ferozpore not received.
‡ Figures for Indore not received.
§ Figures relate to ten States only.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Neptune, 2,178 tons, Captain J Walters, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday for Coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 3rd March, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain A Manwaring, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr W Thorn and Mr J Parker as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain E McDougall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Geo Alweyer, Madame Waldt and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 17th March, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Hon'ble Mr Nugent, Mr Mason, Mr Blewick, Mr Sabzall and 221 deck.

THE Hansa Line s s Johannesberger, 1874 tons, Captain H Muller, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, 8th February, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co. During the voyage she experienced very bad weather in the English Channel and Bay of Biscay, and again in the Southern part of Red Sea.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Melpomene		Denison	Wet Basin		Royal Navy
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
Clive		Elderton			R I M S
Juba	131	Wilson			M M & Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Gray			M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Denny	China		P & O Co
Patna	1164	Howlden			M M & Co
Chulmleigh	2575	Robson			Corry Brothers
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1998	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Khandala	1318	Stewart			M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Bulman			W & A G & Co
Fultala	2690	Cove			Transport
Urlana	3383	Plummer			Transport
Alboin	619	Ritchie			R S & Co
Johannesberger	1874	Moller			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Graham	1857	Alexander	Vijagapatam	21-3	F M & Co
G	Setos	1234	Carstons	Zanzibar	22-3	F Heyer
H& J	Crescent	926	Hannah	alcutta	22-3	H Cassum
K	Brahmani	521	Cassum	Mangalore	23-3	Shepd & Co
M	Purnea	Transport	Pearson	London		M M & Co
P	Muttra	Transport	2935 Macintyre	Durban		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Indravati	513	Adam	Karachi	20-3	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	20 3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	R Rubattino	3348	Costa	Genoa	29-3	F Baldovino
2	Armenia	3325	Shanklin	Marseilles	20-3	W&AG&Co
5	Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	14-4	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3048	Wheler	London	24-3	Do
9	Obra	25 6	Brown	Rangoon	20-3	M M & Co
12	Okara	5291	Fry	Rangoon	1-3	M M & Co
16	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	China	21-3	F Baldovino

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kola .... 1199 tons gross .... M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 3h. 8m. 44'3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Alboin s	Ritchie	Bangkok, March 3
	Johannesberger s.	Muller	Hamburg, Feb 8
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, March 17
	King Arthur s	Barron	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Armenia s	Shanklin	Liverpool, &c
	Bezwada s	Tyrrell	Rangoon
	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon
	R I M S Clive	Elderton	England
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Kerbella s	Manwaring	Calcutta, &c
	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c
	Chindwara s	McDougall	Calcutta, &c
	Diciembre s	Gomeza	Genoa and Dunkirk

The steamer Neptune, Captain Walters, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The steamer Johannesberger, entered for loading yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 20.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—32 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 2 bales hides Bundally Esmail; 30 bales hides Megjee Mohomed and Co; 41 bales skins and hides Cassum Essa and Co; 152 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 60 cwt Indian condiments Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 105 cwt gum D Dossa; 172 cwt turmeric 18 cwt rampatree Moledina Lalljee; 185 cwt turmeric 59 cwt dry ginger Ebrahim Currim; 28 packages woollen carpets King King and Co; 1 role woollen carpets Ritchie Steuart and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 13 bales hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 8 bales kids S Bhimjee; 30 cwt beeswax 70 cwt rampatree Nanjee Meanee; 28 bales hides Jan Mohomed Rehimtoola; 10 cases peacock feathers Nanjeebhoy Meanee and Co; 25 bales hides B Esmall.

Chulmleigh s—50 bales hides M Jaffer; 50 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales hides Megjee Mahomed and Co; 60 bales hides Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 50 bales hides Jan Mohomed Rehimtoola; 114 bales hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—40 cwt gum A Mooman.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chulmleigh s—3003 cwt myrabollams Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassum; 40 cwt gum Abdoola Mooman.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—33 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3,999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—4 bales hemp Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—55 cwt sharkfins Chang Fat; 5 cwt sharkfins 15 cwt kis miss and 131 cwt goozal Quan Lun Kooo; 140 cwt olibanum and 8 cwt hemaj Quan Lun Kooo; 2 cts rosa oil E A Mochalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—90 cwt sandlewood F Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 227 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 10 bales twist H Cooverjee.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—700 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.
Chusan s—200 bales cotton Gazebrook Tejpal and Co; 170 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Entries for sailing races to be held this afternoon for Cups presented by Col H W Boyd, I M S.

Yachts (class A) handicap race, 4-15 p.m.

Turquoise	Mr C S Luard
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Nanta	Mr G T W Olver
Chita	Mr E Comber

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both marks to starboard and to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 9 6 miles.

Yachts (class B) handicap race, 4 o'clock.

Eileen	Mr & A R Crommelin
Mannikin	Officers, R A

Course No. 9, viz., same as above.

'Tomtit' class race to start at 4-30 p.m.

Coralie	Mr C H Byrne
Meg	Mr W Murray
Midget	Officers, R A

Course No. 13, viz., from Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy and round markboat with R flag at South Troopship Buoy, thence finishing at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 1·9 miles. (3 times round.)

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TO YOUR BATH. THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL. Beware of Colonial Imitations. Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID." The following name & address should be at foot of label: Condy & Mitchell, 65, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

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Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston; P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

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A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

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☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£101 11-16 plus 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 1-2 Ex. unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...£109 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities..£63 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London..... 27 11-16 ,,
,, New York..... 60 1-8 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·20 ,,
,, New York ... 4·85 5-8 ,,
Discount. Bank of England.....4 per cent. unchanged.
,, Short London Bills...4 7-8 ,, 1-8 ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 ,, 1-4 ,,

Copper Braziers, £87 10s. Freights—Coals Cardiff to Bombay, 16s.

Arrivals—Othello, Imperator.

EXCHANGE.—Opened easy this morning with two buyers of ready Credits at 1s. 4 1-4d. During the day a small enquiry arose for Bank Demand, at 1s. 4 1-32d. for April, which was given to some extent and afterwards refused. Very few bills were offering though 1s. 4 7-32d. for April, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for May would have been taken.

Pending the news of the Indian Budget and result of the Secretary of State's sale of Council bills, we close quiet, at—

Bank Telegraphic.....1s. 4d.
Bank Demand.....1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 1-4d. ready
3 Months' Sight Francs.....171
Shanghai 30 days' sight .... Rs. 125
Hongkong ,, ,, 143 1-4
Japan ,, ,, 148 to 148 1-2
,, 60 ,, ,, 147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet at Rs. 95 9-16 for the Settlement, but on receipt of private telegrams from Calcutta regarding the probability of a new Rupee loan to be floated in India, rates declined to Rs. 95 7-16, on counter rumours reaching us from Calcutta that there would not be a new loan this year, and a large purchase of ready paper, the market strengthened the rate rising to Rs. 75 11-16, closing 1-16th lower at Rs. 95 5-8. For Ready Paper Rs. 95 9-16 is named.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT.—Nothing doing.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—Quiet but steady and prices unchanged at—

	per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	Rs. 48
Red Muggee	,, 44
Black Kutnee	,, 40 to 48-8

LINSEED.—A small business doing in ready parcels at Rs. 8-12-0. The rate for April-May is unchanged.

CASTORSEED.—Rs. 38 per candy, at which some business went through.

RAPESEED—Is in good demand and business for April-May is reported in Brown Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-12-0, and in Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.

YELLOW GUZERAT—There are no sellers for April-May. The nominal price being quoted at Rs. 7-5-0. Rates for ready lots are unchanged.

SEEDS—London quotes:—

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed .....43s.
April-May, Antwerp, business done, strong.
Brown Rapessed.....40 3-8s.
April-May, Antwerp, business done, strong.

FREIGHTS.—Nothing doing but the market is somewhat quieter.

COALS.—A fair line of Jardines, 1,000 tons, has been done for April at Rs. 15-8. For near delivery of Singareni there is a fair demand at Rs. 14. There is nothing new to report on the market which is as strong, or, if possible, stronger than ever. Supplies for anything like near delivery being exhausted.

WOOL.—Auction opened in Liverpool yesterday, quiet and easier. Prices unchanged to 1-2d. lower, number of bales offered, 31,000.

COTTON.—The market is quiet with a very small business doing either by Mills or Exporters, and surveys are still being carried on.

Good Broach for March .....Rs. 243 to 244
Fully Good Bengals ..... ,, 234 to 245
Good Bhownugger, for May..... ,, 247

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales, 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export, 500 bales. Imports, 13,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot at 5s. 15-32—3-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 3-8d. —1-16 on 12th inst.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

March, March-April,	April-May,	June-July,	July-Aug.
5·25	5·23	5·20	5·11
—5·64	—1·16	—1·16	—1·16

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports ..... 19,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 5,000 ,,
Do to Continent..... 22,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of June ..... 9·33—13
Do do September ..... 8·32—8

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

Khandeish	492
Barsee & Nugur	103
Berar	643
Total Oomras	1,238
Dhollera	124
Compta and Dharwar	374
Westerns	61
Bengals	3,956
Persian	206
Total	5,999

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	2,411
Linseed	3,805
Rapeseed	1,491
Gingellyseed	4,363
Poppyseed	134
Groundnuts	166
Castorseed	3,093
Rice	35,994

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay, yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on 17th evening.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia, from Trieste, left Karachi, for Bombay, on the 20th instant, noon and is expected to arrive here on the 23nd instant, noon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet

Good Bhownugger 4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 101 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan 109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper..... 63 7-8
Bar Silver 27 11-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m., of the 20th March 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	12	5 p.m.	25	10
Teheran	20	2	31 a.m.	0	25
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m., of the 20th March 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	54	0	1
,, Karachi	0	16	0	1
,, Madras	0	51	0	8

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., is now appearing in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated. The fourth article will appear in the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of MARCH 23.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BULKLEY—March 15, at Bedford, England, Mabel Ellen, wife of Harrington Bulkley, Bombay Salt Department, aged 31 years and 9 months. (By wire.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OLVER—March 13, at 16, Sudder Street, Calcutta, to the Rev and Mrs G W Olver, of a son.

PHELAN—March 12, at Cotacamund, Nilgiris, the wife of J O C Phelan, Supervisor, P W D, of a son.

DEATHS.

STANFIELD—March 10, in Camp Amrapur, Berar, Mark Stanfield, Executive Engineer, Jalna Khangaon Railway Survey.

TAYLER—March 2, at Chandernagore, of cholera, Amelia Jane, the beloved wife of Edward A Wood Tayler, aged 59 years, 5 months and 7 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

☞ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

To sink in port after surmounting the perils and the toils of the deep has a pathos all its own. Sir William Lockhart, born in a Scottish manse, the son of an estimable Doctor of Divinity, entered the army over forty years ago while still a lad in his teens. He literally fought his way to the front rank in the Indian Army, rising by force of talent and energy to be Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir George White. Yet when selected for that appointment his strong constitution had begun to pay the penalty of four decades of brilliant but exacting military service. The hand of death was already on him. That he never spared himself either in peace or war is shown by the readiness with which he leaped into the Gwalior Lake with all his clothes, to rescue two women in danger of drowning through the oversetting of a boat. In that episode, which obtained him the Bengal Society's Medal, he had the assistance of the present Colonel Clementi of the Bengal Staff Corps. When the great uprising of tribes on the frontier in 1897 gave warning of the most serious trouble yet experienced in the North-West, Sir William Lockhart was at a German spa on sick leave. He was ordered to return and take command of an expedition to invade the high and mountainous table-land of Tirah, the purdah of which had never been lifted, and was deemed impregnable by its Afridi inhabitants. It was very unfortunate for Sir William that, while still in ill-health, he was designated for a particularly arduous enterprise that would have tasked the energies of an officer in the full vigour of youth and health. He conferred with the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir George White. The plan of campaign to compel the submission of the Afridis was discussed between the two veterans, and decided upon. It was subsequently made a ground of complaint that before the return of General Lockhart to India all the Staff appointments had been made without consulting him. It was alleged that some at least of these appointments were not such as he approved, and to this source was ascribed, rightly or wrongly, much of the disappointments subsequently experienced. Before accepting this view—very widely held at one time—as entirely correct, it is advisable to bear in mind that the two Generals met expressly to consider the best means of accomplishing the object for which 50,000 troops were set in motion. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that, if Sir William Lockhart had a marked objection to any of the appointments made, or specially desired the assistance of particular officers, the Commander-in-Chief would have disregarded his wishes and refused the assistance required. The fact that Sir William was not only to lead the expedition but was his destined successor in the supreme command makes such a supposition well-nigh incredible.

It was decided to invade the Tirah with fifty thousand men and followers, and twenty thousand animals. Critics have objected that it was a mistake to invade the enemy's country in practically one column, seeing that the Afridis pursued guerilla tactics which would have been more effectually met by a number of small columns operating in different directions. The objection is plausible but it is by no means convincing. Had the force been broken up into small detachments, the Afridis would almost infallibly have assailed one or other with superior numbers in the full assurance that in such a difficult region none of the others could come to its assistance in time. The advance in force had its inconveniencies, and when it became necessary to get out of the country through the Bara Pass the anxiety was very great. Fortunately, the personal influence of Sir R. Warburton with the tribes induced the Maliks to strike a sensible bargain; the villages and grain of the tribesmen in that part of the country would not be interfered with if they abstained from molesting the troops. The latter were not attacked while crossing and re-crossing the river and continuing their toilsome march, encumbered as they were with transport animals, followers and other impedimenta. The difficulties encountered and on the whole successfully surmounted, though at a heavy loss, were such as appealed to the military experience of the Commander-in-Chief, who for nearly three years had been engaged in operations scarcely less arduous for the pacification of Upper Burma after the annexation of that Kingdom. In a letter to the Government of India, dated February, 1898, Sir George White paid ungrudging tribute to the soldierly qualities of Sir William and his troops, which enabled them to surmount obstacles, physical and military, of no ordinary magnitude:—"No campaign on the frontiers of India has been conducted under more trying and arduous circumstances than those encountered by the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Its operations have been carried out in a country destitute of roads, the physical configuration of which is such as to present the maximum of difficulty to the movement of regular troops. The enemy were for the most part skilled marksmen, exceptionally active and well-armed, and expert in guerilla tactics. While avoiding serious resistance to the advance of our troops, they lost no opportunity of harassing both on the march and in bivouac, a system of fighting admirably suited to the nature of the country, and which has necessarily occasioned us considerable loss, not only in action, but also from toil and exposure."

The operations in the Tirah lasted from the 1st November, 1897, to the 26th January in the following year—three months of winter cold, in which the troops, transport animals and followers suffered severely. There can be little doubt that to the same cause is to be attributed the lamentable breakdown and early death of General Lockhart. He was obliged to proceed to Europe, Lieutenant-General Nairne, of the Bombay Command, being appointed provisional Commander-in-Chief, on the retirement of Sir George White. Sir William returned and took charge of his appointment in November, 1898. Less than eighteen months, during which his precarious health was a continued source of anxiety to his friends, was too short a space to show his value as an organiser and administrator. But he accomplished two things of notable importance indicative of his regard for the welfare and the efficiency of the Indian soldier. He induced the Government of India and the Minister of Finance to increase the scanty pay of the sepoy, and the military authorities at Home to sanction the armament of the Native troops with the Lee Enfield and the magazine, so that they shall be on an equality as to rifles with any European army they may have to encounter. Had he lived, Sir William Lockhart would have doubtless utilised his wide experience to raise still further the high standard of efficiency attained by the Army of India, European and Native, under his distinguished predecessors.

SIR POWER PALMER, who provisionally acts as Commander-in-Chief in India, is senior in rank among the general officers now serving in this country, though three years junior as a soldier to Sir Robert Low, the Lieutenant-General commanding in Bombay. Sir Power entered the Army in 1857 and served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-59. He raised a regiment of Sikhs, 600 strong, for service in Oudh in March 1858; joined Hodson's Horse at Lucknow in June 1858, and was present with it at the action of Nawabgunga, Barabunki. He took part in its minor affairs in the Oudh campaign until its conclusion on the Nepaul frontier when he was wounded. He was then detached for several months in command of a squadron, and frequently engaged the enemy. He served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier in 1863-64, and was present in the engagement at Shabkadr. He served as Adjutant of the 10th Bengal Lancers in Abyssinia in 1868 when his services were brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government by Lord Napier of Magdala. He served as Aide-de-Camp to General Stafford in the Duffla Expedition of 1874-75 and in the Afghan War of 1878-80, being present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal and it was in the expedition into the Khost Valley that he received his Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Sir Power served in the Soudan Campaign in 1885, in command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and was rewarded with a Companionship of the Bath. He commanded the forces in the operations in the Northern Chin Hills, Burma, in 1892-93, and received the thanks of the Government of India. He afterwards commanded the lines of communications in the Tirah Expeditionary Force in the campaign on the North-West Frontier under Sir William Lockhart in 1897-98. Sir Robert Low, whose name has also been mentioned as a probable successor to Sir William Lockhart, entered the Army in 1854 and at once commenced his career as a fighting soldier. Sir Robert served in the Sonthal Campaign in 1855, throughout the Indian Mutiny, being present at the actions of Budlee-ke-Serai, and Nudjufghur, and the siege and capture of Delhi. He was in the pursuit of the rebels and the taking of the Fort of Jhunjjur; the siege and capture of Lucknow; and was Brigade-Major to the Agra Field Force under Brigadier Showers in pursuit of the rebels in Central India. Sir Robert served with the Eusofzie Expedition in 1863, in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present with the expedition into the Bazar Valley and at the assault of Zaws. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar as Chief Director of Transport, and was present at the battle of Kandahar. He next served with the Burmese Expedition in 1885-88 in command of a Brigade and received the thanks of the Government of India, and K. C. B. Sir Robert, as will be well remembered, commanded the Chitral Relief Force in 1895. This force was "hastily mobilized to undertake the relief of the fort of Chitral, where the British Agent in Gilgit and a small force were beleaguered by a large body of tribesmen under Umra Khan; and although Chitral was reached and relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and his troops from Gilgit before Sir Robert Low's force could reach the place, the relief was made practicable by the co-operation of the latter, which crossed five mountain passes bridged two rivers, and fought victoriously five actions with the enemy." Sir Robert received the thanks of the Government of India, and of the Commander-in-Chief in India and was promoted to be G.C.B. Also in the running for the chief command is Sir George Wolseley, now commanding the Forces in Madras. His promotion to the General List dated a year earlier than those of the other two generals but Sir Power Palmer is a General, Sir Robert Low, Lieutenant-General, while Sir George Wolseley is a Major-General with local rank only of Lieutenant-General. Sir George entered the Army in 1857, and served with the 84th Regiment during the latter part of the Indian Mutiny. He was engaged in all the minor affairs in the Shahabad district under Sir John Douglas. He served in the Afghan War in 1878-79 as Assistant Adjutant-General with the Kandahar Field Force and received a Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel for his services. He next served in the Egyptian War of 1882 as Assistant Adjutant-General with the Head Quarters of the Army, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir gazetted an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and received the 3rd class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's star. Later Sir George served with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 as Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, and afterwards commanded at Abu Gus, when he was made a Companion of the Bath. He served with the Burmese Expedition in 1887 and 1889-91 in command of a brigade and received his K. C. B. Subsequently he commanded the troops during the operations in the Wuntho Territory in 1891 and received the thanks of the Government of India. The name of Lord Kitchener has also been freely mentioned in connection with the chief command in this country. Lord Kitchener has not seen active service in this country, nor has he now the advantage of a command here as the other three generals have. But doubtless, he will be engaged for some considerable time in South Africa, and when fighting is over there, some other important office will be found for him.

THE Miners Eight Hours' Bill, which has been discussed in three Parliaments, was rejected after the second reading debate on Ash Wednesday, by a majority of 24. The Durham and Northumberland miners, who themselves work something less than eight hours a day, while their boys are employed for ten hours, still maintain their narrow and selfish hostility to the Bill. Their representatives in the House of Commons—Messrs. Fenwick, Burt, and John Wilson—joined with employers like Sir James Joicey in bringing about the defeat of the measure. Public opinion is almost entirely in favour of eight hours as a sufficient working day for miners, but as long as an important section of the colliers themselves, while enjoying the benefits of a shorter working day, oppose the extension of the same privilege to their fellows in other parts of the country, and even to their own children, there is little hope of the Eight Hours' Bill becoming law. As to the progress which the principle of the Bill has made in the three Parliaments in which it has been under discussion, it is interesting to note that in 1892 in a Conservative House it was rejected by a majority of 112. In 1893 in a Liberal House the Bill was carried by 87 and a year later it was again carried by a similar majority, but was defeated in the committee stage. Three years ago the Bill was rejected by the present Parliament by a majority of 41, and now it has been again defeated, but this time by the reduced majority of 24 only.

THE statement of approximate gross earnings of the Indian Guaranteed Railways to the 3rd March shows that the receipts were over 212 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year. Towards this remarkable result the East Indian Railway contributes 51 lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa 35, and the Bengal-Nagpur 23 lakhs, Bengal and North-Western twelve lakhs, Oudh and Rohilkhund thirteen lakhs, Eastern-Bengal nineteen, East Coast seventeen, Tapti Valley three, Nizam's Guaranteed four, and Jodhpur-Bikanir five lakhs. The Great Indian Peninsular shows a falling-off of twenty-seven and a half lakhs, and the North-Western of eight and a half lakhs, the Mysore section of the Southern Mahratha Railway a lakh and several other railways sums under a lakh.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE yesterday evening distributed the prizes to the children at the Byculla Schools of the Bombay Educational Society. In the course of an address the Governor expressed regret that the Directors had been unable, through want of funds, to give proper consideration to a scheme of technical education submitted from Poona. He was convinced that no merely literary education would suffice to maintain our country in its present proud position in the front rank of commerce and civilization unless general education was combined with thorough scientific teaching of arts and crafts and of practical science in commerce and agriculture.

A SERIOUS shooting affray is reported from Umballa. Four soldiers fell out with some natives at the village of Sambhalka, five miles from the cantonment, about shooting a peafowl. Two natives were killed. The soldiers have been arrested.

RECENT events have enabled Rajah Deen Dyal to form a very full album of commemoration photographs. The arrival of Lord and Lady Northcote naturally takes precedence with the voyage of the steam launch to the Apollo Bunder and the departure thence in State and offer excellent portraits of their Excellencies. The Horse and Dog Show and the Prize Winners are shown under various aspects. The Yacht Club Races and the yachts taken instantaneously give every ripple of the sea and every glint of the sun's rays. The Fancy Fete in aid of the Famine Fund is perpetuated in ensemble and in detail with indisputable accuracy. The stalls and the fair-stall-keepers, their tasteful and often costly wares, the buyers, the lookers-on, are all limned by the process which, in Mr. Gladstone's phrase, cannot lie, presumably, we may suppose, because it has no need to, the simple truth serving every purpose of contemporary history.

THE number of plague cases reported in Calcutta on Friday was 119 and there were 112 deaths recorded, all except five occuring on previous dates. The total mortality was 170 compared with a quinquennial average of 89. On Saturday there were 136 cases of plague reported and 109 deaths, 92 of which occurred on previous dates, while the total mortality was 177.

THE number of famine relief-workers in the Hissar district had risen to 93,440 by the 3rd of March, and in Rohtak to 35,304. The total cost of famine relief up to the date named was Rs. 10,58,124 in Hissar and Rs. 2,34,166 in Rohtak. In the other districts where relief works exist the totals up to the same date were as follow:—Daily average of relief workers for the week, in Gurgaon 3,712, Shahpur 5,236; total relief expenditure Rs. 10,437 in Gurgaon and Rs. 86,923 in Shahpur.

IF the present rate of increase is continued for another week, there will be five million people in receipt of relief in India, as the total for the present week is only two hundred thousand short of this number. The Central Provinces claim half a million of this terrible total. The chief increases during the week have been the Central Provinces 72,000, Bombay and Sind 47,000, Bombay Native States 42,000, Rajputana States 33,000, and Hyderabad 24,000. It is interesting to know that since the famine fund was opened 26 days ago, over three-quarters of a lakh more has been already collected in India alone than during the fourteen months of the famine of 1896-97.

MR. W. BOYCE, Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, died in Madras on March 10th. He had been seriously ill for some time and had taken furlough and been relieved last month by Mr. C. J. Keene, but was too ill to travel. The cause of death was Bright's disease.

A FIRE broke out yesterday morning in the cooly lines in the compound of Messrs. Macgregor's Saw Mills, Rangoon. The barracks were completely destroyed, the estimated loss being Rs. 30,000-which is covered by insurance.

NEWS has been received from Mysore of a herd of fourteen elephants being captured at Khedda in the Kakenkote jungle. Elephant catching operations, which ceased with the abolition of the Kheddah Department, have been resumed by the Forest Department, and shooting them for whatever purpose, and the use of dynamite in fishing is strictly prohibited in the State forests of Begur and Kakenkote as well as in the neighbouring district forests.

A REUTER telegram, dated Valparaiso, Feb. 19 says:—"The announcement of the discovery of a secret treaty between Peru, Bolivia and Argentina, together with the increasing armaments of the last-named Republic, ostensibly against Chili, causes excitement here. A commission of military officers, headed by General Koerner, Chief of the Chilian General Staff, left for Europe last week, it is believed, on important military affairs, and not for pleasure. The Staff here is perfecting the regulations concerning compulsory military service."

PROFESSOR CAMPAMILE has compiled an interesting and useful "Calendar of the Italian Alpine Club for 1900," and it is now published by the section at Naples. The first part describes the winter ascents of various mountains. Then follows a complete study of the group of Mont Blanc, the Bernese Alps, and the Apennines, diversified with quotations of the sayings of celebrated Alpine climbers, and fragments of classic Alpine literature. The second part refers especially to Naples, describing 180 excursions in the neighbourhood of that city, and of the Southern and Central Apennines. Until now, says the Naples correspondent, the many beautiful points of the high mountains round Naples have been little known to foreigners, and the work of the Alpine Club will open out new delights to tourists.

THE "Morning Post" gives plenty of sea room to a pessimistic contributor who condemns the engineering branch of the Navy in no measured terms. His indictment can carry little weight in this form, though some of his statements are worth attention. The branch is short of officers, we know; whether it is equally short of artificers and stokers may be questioned, and the Admiralty deny that there is difficulty in making up the regulation complements. As regards the lack of officers, it is necessary to consider that well-trained artificers are expected to undertake watchkeeping in the engine-room, and are usually quite competent for this work. Hence if a small cruiser like the Pelorus carries but two commissioned engineer officers, it does not follow that the staff is dangerously weak, though we should prefer to have a larger one in time of war.

THE first volume of a new series of "The Manuscripts of the House of Lords"—these being no longer issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission—has just been published by the Queen's Printers. The volume covers two Sessions of Parliament, and continues the calendar to 11th October, 1695, when William and Mary's second Parliament was dissolved by the King's Proclamation. It begins with the Session of November, 1693, after a reverse marked by a series of misfortunes by land and sea, and particularly the loss of the Smyrna Fleet, consisting or English, Dutch, and Hamburg merchantmen. Sir G. Rooke's conveying squadron was surprised by a superior force under De Tourville. It escaped without loss, but Rooke had to signal to the merchantmen to shift for themselves. About 80 of the latter were captured as well as three Dutch men-of-war; the rest escaped into Spanish ports. The Parliamentary inquiries into these events are largely dealt with in the new calendar, which also contains references to the celebrated Triennial Bill.

THE Philatelists are priding themselves upon their War Relief Fund. Mr. Walter Bull and Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, as joint honorary secretaries, write:—"May we again ask your kind assistance to draw attention to the sale by auction of postage stamps and other articles connected with philately, which will be held next month under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London? The whole of the gross proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the war relief funds. We have already received large contributions, amounting in value to over £750, comprising several stamps of very great rarity. H. R. H. the Duke of York, as Hon. President of the Philatelic Society, London, has expressed his approval of the scheme, and is himself a contributor of stamps and other objects of interest to philatelists. The Committee are anxious that this special fund should be a thoroughly representative one, and for this reason the date up to which stamps can be received for the sale has been extended to February 28th. All gifts of stamps should be sent to us, care of the London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.

PRINCESS MATHILDE BONAPARTE, who has been such a constant visitor to the Empress Eugenie during her recent illness in Paris, is one of the most interesting members of a very interesting family. She is the daughter of King Jerome Bonaparte, and was (the "Daily Graphic" reminds us) at one time betrothed to her cousin Napoleon III. She had to separate from her husband, Prince Demidoff of San Donato, and after that she withdrew from society in Paris and devoted herself to painting, for which she has great talent. She was a pupil of Eugene Giraud when a girl in Italy, and subsequently she exhibited in the annual Pais Salons from 1859 to 1867, many of her works receiving honourable mention and gaining medals. Princess Mathilde still finds her recreation brush in hand, but she is also of a strong literary bent, and at her salons all the most celebrated writers and artists are to be met. Sunday and Wednesday are the reception days—Wednesday being reserved for more intimate friends. Since the misfortunes of the Empress Eugenie, Princess Mathilde Bonaparte has been one of her staunchest friends and sympathisers.

SEVERAL papers in the Calendar (the editors explain) are connected with a series of investigations made by the House of Commons in 1694-5 into the corrupt practices which at that period were widely prevalent among officials and public men. A petition from Royston to the House of Commons, complaining of the exaction by troops quartered there of subsistence money from the inhabitants which has already been mentioned, led to the discovery that the men had been defrauded of their pay, and that a system of bribery existed in relation to military matters, in which the colonels of the regiments, the agents and the regimental clothiers were implicated. As a result of the proceedings on this petition, Guy, the Secretary of the Treasury, was dismissed for receiving bribes from the agents, and a Bill (No. 937) was passed through the House to imprision Craggs and Harnage, army clothiers, who had refused to give evidence. The Commons then proceeded to investigate the circumstances which had procured for the Orphans Bill a suspiciously easy passage through Parliament. An examination of the books of the Chamberlain soon disclosed that 1,000 guineas had been paid to Trevor, the Speaker, and for receiving this bribe he was expelled from the House. This interesting volume also contains references to Queen Mary's funeral.

THE following stories of Mr. Kruger appear in Mr. Hobson's book about the Transvaal War published by Nisbet and Co.:—A few years ago he was induced to take part in the opening ceremony at a Jewish synagogue. On entering and taking his place, he removed his hat, and paid no heed whatever to the suggestion of his secretary who explained the Jewish custom of covering the head. When the time came for the President's address, he ejaculated a few brief sentences and amazed his congregation by concluding thus, "I declare this synagogue open in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." On another occasion, shortly after he had presented on behalf of the State a piece of land (an erf) for the building of a Dutch Reform Church, he was approached by an influential Jew who tendered a similar request on behalf of a Jewish congregation. The President promised to consider the request and, soon afterwards announced that he had granted it. Shortly after, however he was waited on by his Jewish friend who complained that the piece of land they had received was only half the size of that given for the Dutch Reform Church. "Well," retorted Kruger, "what fault have you to find? They believe the whole Bible so they get an erf; you only believe half the Bible, and you get half an erf."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR ALFRED MILNER ON A SECRET MISSION.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Sir Alfred Milner, accompanied by his Military and Private Secretaries, left Capetown by a special train yesterday evening. Their destination is kept secret.

THE MINES AT JOHANNESBERG.

France and Germany are manifesting anxiety owing to a recurrence of the Transvaal threats to blow up the mines at Johannesberg, and it is thought that it may lead to joint representations being made by those Powers to President Kruger.

THE BOER RETREAT FROM ALIWAL NORTH.

A cavalry force from Bloemfontein and Springfontein has gone to try and intercept Olivier's Command retreating from Aliwal North to Kroonstadt.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" who had an interview with President Kruger at Pretoria, on the 10th February, says that the President indicated the conditions of peace, which were similar to those contained in the recent letters to Lord Salisbury.

He stated that when he learned that some of the rebels were being tried at Capetown he telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that if they were not treated as prisoners of war, he would make reprisals on the British prisoners.

Lord Salisbury replied that if a single prisoner was injured he would hold Kruger personally responsible.

President Kruger further stated that the total fighting strength of the Boers was only 40,000 men.

SIR J. CARRINGTON'S FORCE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Sir J. Carrington's Force will consist of 5,000 men, mainly Colonials, and including the Australian Bushmen.

The object of the force is two-fold, to prevent an attack on Rhodesia and the eventual northern trek of the Boers.

Sir F. Carrington goes to Capetown to consult with the authorities and afterwards to Rhodesia by a special route.

SIR GEORGE WHITE GOES HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Sir George White has arrived at Capetown and sails for England on Wednesday owing to his ill-health.

THE WAR LOAN.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the Commons said that the total applications for the War Loan amounted to 335¼ millions sterling.

AMERICA AND LADYSMITH.

FEELING IN THE STATES.

NEW YORK, March 2.

THE relief of Ladysmith and the retreat of the Boers from Natal may be regarded, says the "Evening Post," as the crowning point of recent British successes, but cannot be considered as bringing peace much nearer than the surrender of Cronje. The reports cabled from London of a furore of enthusiasm there and in other populous centres are held by the "Post" and other evening papers as due to the national sentiment over the termination of the suspense as to the fate of the garrison. But however much the moral effect of the relief of Ladysmith may be, it no wise indicates the early submission of the Boer Republics. The promptitude of the Boers' retreat from their strong positions around Ladysmith is a tactical move, dictated apparently by keen and expert generalship. There is much yet before the British Army, says the "Post," before the Boers can be said to have been conquered.

The "Commercial Advertiser" praises General Buller's tenacity in holding on to his enemy. While Lord Kitchener has shown a genius for organisation, and Lord Roberts for strategy, General Buller has displayed the old British qualities for hard fighting, upon which success in war ultimately depends.

The question of the future Government of South Africa largely engages attention here, and especially as to its effects upon the relations between the two countries. In congressional circles there has been to-day a decided set-back given to the movement originating with the Democrats to influence the President to offer mediation. The "Brooklyn Eagle," one of the most influential Democratic organs, says that the party leaders will mistake the popular spirit if they ask for American intervention. "If," says this paper, "the Monroe doctrine is defensible, and if America must be reserved to the Government here, then the attempt of the British in South Africa to secure to the majority there the right of such government as they desire, especially as the majority is British, must be deferred also, all sentimental sophistries to the contrary notwithstanding."

Major Hawes, 2nd Munsters, proceeds to South Africa on field service.

The transport Muttra will sail from Bombay on the 27th instant with the remainder of the "Bhisti" Corps for South Africa.

WAR REJOICINGS IN RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, MARCH 19.

The leading gentlemen of the town met under the presidentship of the Collector, Mr. K. R. Bomanji, to express their joy at the success of the British arms in South Africa and distributed rice and money among the poor, numbering over one thousand. Three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty, three for Lord Roberts, and three for Mr. Bomanji terminated the proceedings.

MAHOMEDAN REJOICING.

AN unusually large number of Mahomedans responded to the invitation of Sardar Cassum Haji Mitha, on Friday morning, to hear a sermon from Cazi Mahomedally Murge the Kazi of Bombay, in connection with the recent British success in Africa. The usual prayers having been recited, the Kazi Saheb addressed the congregation, reminding them of the recent successive triumphs achieved by the British arms in South Africa. He dwelt at considerable length upon the privileges they all enjoyed under British rule, and remarked that every loyal subject was bound to be overjoyed at the news that Ladysmith was relieved, and that the British flag was planted at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. They would be anxious for further good news, viz., the decisive victory of the British arms, and for the realization of which they should kneel down and pray to the Almighty.

The Kazi then wished long life to her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress, and prayed for her success in every good cause that her Generals were engaged to fight for.

A resolution was then unanimously carried to send a congratulatory message to her Majesty, General Lord Roberts, and H. E. the Viceroy of India on the success the British troops achieved in South Africa.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	193,766	0	0
Lodge Royal Connaught, Ahmednagar	50	0	0
Messrs Morajee Goculdas and Co	252	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men "B" Squadron, 4th Hussars	175	0	0
G I P Ry Vol Corps	144	8	0
Per Messrs Arbuthnot and Co	1,652	0	0
Total ......Rs.	1,96,037	8	2

Lieut E O'Brien Rs 25, the above appearing in our acknowledgment of the 9th instant should have been acknowledged in the name of Dewan Bahadur V M Samarth Suba of Amreli.

KING KING and Co.

Bombay, March 20.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

AN "Indian Daily News" special wire, dated London, March 18, says:—There was an enormous display of shamrocks by all classes of the populations in London yesterday. The Irish national festival was made the occasion of a most remarkable demonstration. The green flag was hoisted at the Mansion House and elsewhere, and the Irish are the heroes of the hour and nothing is too good for them. The petty toy-shop treason of some Nationalist Members of Parliament has been unable to raise the discordant notes which it was evidently intended that it should do.

Mr. John Dillon is furious because of the enthusiasm of the nation, in which he has no part, and he made a speech yesterday at Dublin, in which he advised the Nationalists to treat the Queen's visit with contempt. He has been thoroughly jeered at for this.

THE WEARIN' OF THE GREEN.

(UP TO DATE, 17TH MARCH 1900.)

Oh Paddy dear! and did you hear
The news that's going round?
The Shamrock is no more forbid
To grow on Irish ground!
On Patrick's day, with full display,
His color will be seen,
For there's an army law to bless
The Wearin' of the Green!
I met with ould Paul Kruger
And he tuk me by the hand,
And he axed, "How's John Bull's islands,
And how does she stand"?
"She's the most desaving counthry
That ever yet was seen!
They're cheering min and wimin there
For Wearin' of the Green"!

CHORUS—For Wearin' of the Green (bis)
They're cheering etc.

And from the banner of the Queen
Whin fades the Royal red,
Go wash it bright, in ivery fight,
Where Irish hearts have bled!
Thin wear the Shamrock on your hat,
And sow it in the sod,
No more in hate, me juel swate!
You'll under foot be throd,
Whin the law can stop the blades of grass
From growin' as they grow,
And whin the laves in summer time
Their verdure dare'nt show,
"Our frinds beyant' may dread the plant,
That grows in Pa's caubeen!
But till that day—"More power" they'll say,
"To Wearin' of the Green!"

CHORUS—To Wearin' of the Green (bis)
But till that day etc.

We're proud of ivery beauty
In our own dear mother land!
Mavourneen! your fields are green,
Your mountains they are grand,
My blessing on you darlint!
For your evil days are past,
Your frinds are thrue! Your foes are few
And England smiles at last!
Your vales are bright, and warm the light
that rests upon your hills,
And pure the love, as heaven above,
The Irish home that fills!
But prouder far your children are,
To think how *thrue* you've been!
Through fire and blood, you've ever stood
To Wearin' of the Green!

CHORUS—To Wearin' of the Green (bis)
Through fire and blood etc.

DARJEELING. V. N.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES FEARED.

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

A Press Note issued to-day, says:—Information having been received that the Chinese local officers were collecting troops and irregular levies on the frontier in the neighbourhood of Sadon and Simrand, and that the provincial frontier beyond the administrative boundary had been crossed by a Chinese force, it has been considered desirable to strengthen those posts and despatch 400 rifles of the 30th Madras Infantry to Myitkyina to increase the headquarters force. The Deputy Commissioner at Myitkyina is in communication with the Sub-prefect of Tengyueh, and there is reason to believe that the local officers are discountenanced by the higher officials and will be ordered to desist from their proceedings. The local movements are doubtless due to resentment at the defeat by Captain Taylor and Mr. Hertz of the party which crossed the provisional frontier and endeavoured to entrap the exploring expedition. Troops at Bhamo and Shwebo are held in readiness to go forward if required.

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Camp Mong Kaw on February 14, says:—The visit up the range east of this place made by the British and Chinese Commissioners on the 3rd instant discovered the fact that certain Mong Kaw villages are on the west of the Salween-Mekong watershed, and that, in consequence, the watershed, would, as a boundary, be objectionable from the Chinese point of view. The surveyor, who ascended the range the day before, was able to make some useful additions to his map. The sixth interview between the Commissioners took place on the 6th February and was a somewhat protracted one, owing to the Chinese wasting much eloquence in their efforts to keep away from the point urged by us, that we had, not come out to make geographical discoveries, interesting as they might be, but to demarcate the frontier indicated in the Agreement of 1897 between the two Governments, which modifies the Burma-China Frontier and Trade Convention of 1894. Some concessions were offered, but refused by the Chinese, who said they could do nothing here. They were informed that our Government would be immediately made acquainted with their refusal to act and that orders would be awaited.

It is most unfortunate that owing to constant clouds, signalling is being carried on with great difficulty so that these orders are likely to be some time in arriving. The circumstances under which two officers of the Commission were murdered by Was in Mong Tum, near here, on the 9th instant, came as a most startling shock to us all; though the Was have given evident signs of uneasiness at our proximity, no one could have supposed that they would have gone to such a length as unprovoked murder in a Shan town under Chinese jurisdiction. That they have done so makes evident what we suspected before, namely, that the Chinese have no effective control in this neighbourhood; had they any it is impossible to suppose that with the Taotai here and Wa prefect of this district of Cheng Pien, not to mention the Mong Kaw T'ssu and his subordinate at Mong Tum, such an event could have occurred. Mr. Litton saw no sign of any Chinese or Shan police at the time of the disturbance, and the Chinese escort, with the exception of its N. C. O., whose conduct was most gallant, were not seen after the unfortunate officers entered the town. It is a pity that the Chinese did not honestly let us know at once that they had no effective jurisdiction about here, so that other arrangements could have been made to carry on the frontier work without coming into contact with the Was, to deal with whom at the present time appears not to be the intention of our Government. It is most sincerely to be hoped that this matter of the Was will be taken in hand at the earliest available opportunity, by us and by the Chinese.

On the 11th our Commissioner visited General Liu, who expressed the sincerest regret at what had happened, and is, no doubt, keenly grieved. He promised to make every effort to bring the murderers to book. It was further arranged that on the arrival of the remainder of the Reserve Escort, which was heliographed for after the meeting, we would co-operate with him. Our present strength is only considered sufficient for the protection of our camp and supplying an escort for a signalling station near. This station has since the 28th January required an escort varying from 15 to 30 Gurkhas, who, there being only 50 present, have with the signallers sufficient exercise climbing up and down the hill daily. It seems fortunate that the original intention of leaving the whole Reserve Escort at Hopang was not carried out, and regrettable that the whole of it did not come on with us, so that the Was' retribution might have come more speedily.

We have heard the following items of news regarding the Chinese action at Mong Tum. On the 12th they burned some small Wa villages and returned to Mong Tum, had a fight with the Was and killed 70, having 7 wounded themselves. They were unable to get any information as to the villages concerned in the murder. Yesterday (13th) we heard that there were 3,000 Was engaged and that 100 were killed (total 170). A wounded Chinaman was treated by our Assistant Surgeon this morning. Making the necessary subtraction from the above numbers, it appears that the Was are in considerable numbers and fighting with determination.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BUDGET.

The Budget has been read a second time in the Commons by 182 against 30 votes.

THE STATE OF CHINA.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons regarding the rumours emanating from America of an apprehended anarchical outbreak in China, said the Government would continue to take the necessary steps to protect British interests.

THE "TIMES" AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

MARCH 20.

The "Times" in an article dwells upon the urgent economic difficulties of India, and says we are bound to remember the loyalty of the Indian Princes, our fellow-subjects, in the hour of gloom, and now that the skies are brightening we must assist in relieving the sufferers by the famine.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

CONDOLENCES FROM THE QUEEN AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

H. M. the Queen telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy as follows:—"I am most deeply grieved to hear the sad news of Sir W. Lockhart's death. He will be a great loss to India and the British Army. Pray express my sympathy to Lady Lockhart."

The Secretary of State for India telegraphs to the Viceroy:—"I have heard of the Commander-in-Chief of India's death with deep sorrow, by which India and the British Army lose a most distinguished and gallant soldier and a born leader of men. Please convey to Lady Lockhart my deep sympathy and sorrow."

TIGER SHOOTING IN HYDERABAD.

Lords Stavordale and Hyde left Calcutta to-night for Hyderabad to join the Nizam's tiger-shooting party.

GOLD RESERVE.

The total gold reserve on the 15th instant amounted to thirteen crores, of which two and-a-quarter crores are in England.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Over 3,000 plague deaths have occurred in Bengal during the last week; the total for the whole of India is 4,725.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur will ask at to-morrow's Legislative Council meeting, whether the Government of India intend to renew the Gold Note Act on its expiry in July next. The Hon'ble Mr. Charlu will ask whether legislation is contemplated to relieve the Madras Native Christian community in the matter of Succession duties. The other business that will be placed before the meeting will be the presentation of the Budget Statement and the passing of the Lower Burma Courts Bill and the Army Currency Conversion Bill.

MILITARY NEWS.

21st Bombay Infantry.—Major Cahusac becomes Commandant with Major Mitchell Second-in-Command, and Major Montgomery, Wing Commander, while Captain Talbot, from 7th Bombay Lancers, officiates as Commandant, Aden Troops.

7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Greig becomes Wing Officer, and is seconded, the regimental step going to Lieutenant Delime.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SHIPS IN INDIA.

THE following preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Registration of British Ships in British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th instant:—

The members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the Registration of British Ships in British India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted and have now the honour to submit this our preliminary Report.

2. The object of the Bill is to provide for the registry or re-registry of ships belonging to British Indian ports under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

3. The Bill referred to us, raises a question with which we think it would not be expedient to deal until further information is before us. Some provisions of the Imperial Act, 1894, and especially the rules which prescribe the space to be set apart for the crew in merchant ships, are, in our opinion, unsuitable for application to ships manned chiefly by lascars, and trading in Eastern waters. The Governor-General-in-Council is empowered by Section 735 of the Act to repeal the provisions in question, in so far as they relate to ships registered in British India, but an Act passed here does not take effect until it is approved by her Majesty, and we think it is better not to proceed with the Bill referred to us until it has been ascertained that the Board of Trade is prepared to advise that our legislation be approved.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

"ENGINEERING," commenting upon the important step taken by the Anglo-Indian Government for the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula upon the annuity system, states that as the line was organised in August, 1849, not a day was lost in giving notice of the intention to purchase, which indicates that the Anglo-Indian Government had clearly long made up its mind upon the subject—indeed, a provisional notice was given to that effect in February, 1899. The policy of the Secretary of State with respect to the Great Indian Peninsula would appear to present a close resemblance to that adopted in connection with the purchase of the East Indian. The two principal railways of British India will thus be shortly incorporated in the Anglo-Indian State network. A similar course has also been adopted with regard to the Eastern Bengal and the South Indian; and the process of absorption will, no doubt, be extended later on to the Madras and to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India. The capital expended by the Great Indian Peninsula to the close of June, 1899, was, according to "Engineering" 25,534 940£., the revenue collected for the six months ending with the same date was 860,133£., and the profit realised for the half-year was 959,896£. The Anglo-Indian Treasury, accordingly, ran little risk of loss in taking over the property, although the terms of purchase will be based upon the market value of the ordinary and debenture stocks for the last three years. The amount of ordinary stock outstanding at the close of June, 1899 was 20,000,000£., and this will be taken for purchase purposes at 34,000,000£., or 35,000,000£. Even on this liberal basis, however, the Anglo-Indian Treasury will probably be a gainer by the important operation which it has in contemplation. The annuity system is an excellent one, as upon the expiration of the annuity granted—say 60 or 65 years hence—the company's lines will become the absolute property of the Anglo-Indian Government; and all profits realised upon them will be so much net income, to be applied in reduction of the general taxation of India. The Anglo-Indian authorities do not, however, appear disposed to work the Great Indian Peninsula or any other lines with its own staff; the idea is rather to form new working companies, and allow them to make some profit out of the working, after paying the Government a fixed rent annually. The Anglo-Indian authorities appear to have a shrewd suspicion that, after all, a working company is likely to carry on its business in a more satisfactory manner than any group of Government officials, however well disposed.

THE FAMINE FANCY FETE.

THE Committee have to acknowledge with many thanks a generous donation of Rs. 550 from Messrs Morenas & Co. to the Funds of the Fete.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STATE OF THE COAL TRADE.

COTTON TOPICS.

SHIP BUILDING AND THE IRON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

ONE of the most remarkable features of British trade and industry during the last twelve or fifteen months has been the almost unprecedented demand for coal in all parts of the world, and the consequent increase of the value of that commodity and its collateral products. The situation so created is the more remarkable that it is rare, and almost unique. Only once before in the history of the coal industry—in the years 1873-74—has there been the same upward rush of prices. That, however, happened at a time when the world's output of coal was less than one-half of what it is to-day, and when Great Britain was the only country that produced coal on a really large scale—the United States, Germany, France, and Russia being then a long way behind our own figures. In the interval, all these countries have been making history rapidly, so far as this industry is concerned, but none of them have achieved such a wonderful record as the United States, which has more than trebled its output, and now threatens to eclipse the British production, with an output for 1899 of about 200 million tons. The total quantity of coal raised in all the countries of the world is likely in 1899 to have been over 700 million tons, whereas at the time of the last coal famine, it was not much over 200 million tons. It is true that an interval of about twenty-seven years separates the two periods, and that this interval has been one of the most progressive that the industries of the world has ever known. But even so it is in some respects a phenomenon, difficult of appreciation or of explanation, that with more than three times the quantity of fuel available, and without any specially exciting cause that could be pointed to as governing the situation, the conditions of that period should be in so many respects almost exactly reproduced at the present time.

There seems to be a pretty widespread impression that the present coal stringency is likely to be relaxed, and that in point of fact, a mild form of slump is already beginning to appear. We do not, however, recognise much proof to support this expectation in the existing range of prices. Household coal that usually brings 6s. to 7s. at the pit's mouth, is now realising 12s. to 14s. Manufacturing coal, which is usually sold for 5s. to 6s., is selling for 9s. to 10s. and even more. Pit slack, which was almost unsaleable some two years ago at 3s., is now selling for 7s. per ton. Coke, which is usually sold at 10s. to 11s. per ton, is now fetching 21s. to 23s. per ton at the ovens. Welsh steam coal, usually sold at 9s. 6d. to 11s., is now fetching 20s. to 23s. Patent fuel has gone up from 12s. to 22s. And so with other descriptions of fuel, in every coalfield throughout the country. As with British, so also with foreign coals. In Germany, which is the most productive coal-raising country in Europe after our own, coke is in such demand that the Germans are glad to pay 33s. per ton for British supplies. In some districts there is an absolute famine, and industries which depend on fuel for their successful prosecution are, in consequence, severely handicapped. In France, Belgium, and Russia, the value of fuel of all kinds has gone up in sympathy with British prices, as they were almost certain to do, considering that all these countries depend largely on British supplies. Only in the United States can fuel be said to remain relatively cheap, and in that country the price of coke has gone up from less than a dollar per ton to more than three dollars, although the higher figure still leaves the price of American coke little more than one-half that of the British commodity. The tension is, however, being removed in most countries, until there appears to be a strong probability that we shall before long witness a weakening of prices, and possibly a supply which is rather more than abreast of the demand. In every country alike, stupendous efforts have been made to increase the output by the opening up of new fields, and the sinking of new pits, and the aggregate of these efforts must tell a tale in the long-run, and may even produce a glut similar to that which prevailed in this country between 1892 and 1897.

In view of the present situation in the coal trade, it is manifestly desirable that a change should come about as soon as possible. Coal-owners and coalminers are not, of course, likely to desire the restoration of normal conditions and prices, but even for them the law prevails that healthy and equable conditions are more salutary than the feverish and inflated situation of to-day. As for the general public, there cannot be the least question which is the preferable *regime*. We do not speak of the domestic consumer alone, although he is by no means a negligeable factor, But dear coal generally means dear manufactures, dear transport, dear living, and inflated values all round, and no one is likely to argue that these things are desirable. The high cost of fuel has not hitherto prejudiced our great industries as much as might have been anticipated—mainly, of course, because those industries have, as a rule, enjoyed kindred prosperity. But it has introduced very grave, perplexing, and unfortunate conditions into all processes of manufacture; it has hampered the ordinary development of manufacturing and transportation systems; it has entailed losses of considerable magnitude upon those who could not procure supplies except at famine prices; it has led to a spirit of speculation in coal properties which must bring a Nemesis by-and-bye, when the inevitable glut is upon us; and it has, like all periods of exceptionally high prices, a disturbing and a demoralising tendency, which it is difficult to shake off. Everybody who can remember the coal famine of 1873, will recollect also that it was attended by many undesirable and disastrous features; that the shrewdest men lost their heads, and the weakest men their hearts in the reaction which followed; that it preceded an unusually prolific crop of failures; that it entailed serious disturbances in the labour market; that it ushered in a period of great financial stringency; that it instigated our competitors to redouble their efforts to secure foreign markets in which British merchants and manufacturers had previously been virtually supreme. It is more than likely that all these phenomena will be reproduced, as a result of the present coal crisis. If otherwise, so much the better. History does not always faithfully repeat itself, but the exceptions to the rule that phenomenally high prices have been followed by phenomenal depression are very rare indeed. In the meantime, the general public are looking wistfully for two things—the settlement of South Africa and the cheapening of coal.

Business in the cotton trade has been much embarrassed during the month past by the further upward movement in the prices of raw cotton. Doubtless the extensive purchases of yarn and cloth already effected had to a large extent satisfied requirements, but the fact that prices had reached a higher level than had been touched since 1893 was not without influence in restricting transactions. Nevertheless a well-sustained inquiry has been noticeable in many directions, with a moderate volume of business at steadily hardening prices. Indeed in some instances producers have even improved their margins, buyers who had omitted to provide for urgent requirements having paid extreme prices to secure suitable delivery. In many departments engagements are probably unprecedentedly large, though when the cotton market showed signs of giving way many producers were found willing to promise delivery of new contracts at earlier dates than had been previously stipulated. The primary inducements to buying have been the probable shortness of the supply of raw cotton and fear of the action of speculators before the next crop comes on the market. While confidence in prices for some months to come had been manifested, it is noteworthy that new-crop American futures are about 1d. per pound below current values. Excepting yarns and piece goods in relatively small supply, prices in the chief distributing markets abroad have responded slowly to the advance here, and with the first indication of a decline in the price of raw cotton holders of the considerable supplies of cheaply bought goods will probably be eager to realise. It is prudent to consider whether the prolonged activity experienced has not already more than made good any previous deficiency in the world's stocks of cotton goods.

In regard to the American cotton crop, there is no doubt whatever that the next acreage will be enormous. This is seen clearly in reading between the lines of letters and despatches which try to make people believe the contrary. But a great many telegrams openly admit that the sales of fertilisers are huge and that preparations are being made for planting a very large crop. Last season the farmers planted for 4 1-2c. and 5c., and have got all the way from 7c. to 8 1-2c. and more. It stands to reason that they will devote energy to a large cotton area, being encouraged to do this not only by the present high prices, but by the building of cotton mills all over the South, favoured by cheap labour, cheap motive power, cheap fuel, and the absence of legal restrictions as to hours of work. Furthermore, these cotton mills, though comparatively small, buy all the cotton produced within a radius of 25 or 30 miles, and the fact that they afford so ready a market is in itself an incentive to increased planting. And it must be borne in mind that this extension of the cotton mill industry in the South has only begun. It is so profitable that it is bound to reach very large proportions year by year. It is practically a struggle between the South and New England, and in the manufacture of at least certain kinds of cheaper goods the South is likely to come out ahead. It is getting such good prices that a cotton mill owner said the other day that it could pay 10 1-2c. for the raw product and still make a profit on the fabrics. Recently it was declared that some of the Southern cotton mills could even pay 14 1-2c. for cotton and still make money. The tendency in the South is undoubtedly also to increase the grain crops and thus become independent of dealers, but in spite of this fact the cotton area is almost certain to be increased year by year.

A marked falling off occurred in the demand for new vessels at the Clyde and other Scotch shipbuilding yards last month. Mainly, no doubt, the cause of the slackness is the greatly increased prices now required in consequence of the advance in the cost of iron, steel, and other materials of construction as well as in wages. Probably, too, the extensive orders given out by shipowners for new vessels during the last twelve months has for the moment satisfied their most pressing requirements. It is, indeed, a common experience that an important increase of prices of new shipping is followed for a time by a greatly lessened demand, until shipowners have become convinced that the increase is likely to last or until their needs become urgent. The tonnage contracted for in February was quite trifling. The launchings of new vessels reached also a comparatively small total—only 29,516 tons in all Scotland,—work in the yards having been much impeded by severe wintry weather. Progress in the building of the war ships on the stocks is also hindered by the difficulty of getting armour plates as rapidly as is desired. Among the ships put into the water last month was a twin-screw steamer of 7,376 tons for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company and a single-screw steamer of 3,350 tons for owners at Marseilles.

So far as the statistics of the production of iron and steel have been published and estimated for the year 1899, they show a very large increase on the production of any previous year. In the case of the United States, there has been an increased production of about two million tons, and in the case of Great Britain the increase has exceeded half a million tons. In all countries alike the pressure of the demand for iron and steel is as large as ever, and the resources of production are taxed to the uttermost. In the United States, the present rate of production of pig iron is close on fifteen million tons a year, which means fully double the rate of output of twelve years ago. The British output is also larger than it has ever been at any previous date, while stocks are decreasing. But for the difficulty of securing adequate supplies of raw material, the rate of output in Great Britain and Germany would be considerably greater than it is, but with both coke and iron ores nearly 100 per cent. higher in price than their normal average, the pig-iron makers are a good deal handicapped, despite the continued high prices of pig iron. There appears to be no immediate prospect of cheaper raw materials.

Whether the outburst of stock Exchange enthusiasm is to lead to much may be doubted. All that one can feel sure about is that the public will have a large number of new issues to look at, for the company promoters have suffered a long period of enforced and unprofitable idleness, and there are very many new ventures on the stocks. But of ordinary Stock Exchange business there will probably not be much. There is, however, a feeling of complete confidence, and this may lead to hardening markets during the next few days. But in Kaffirs more especially this will certainly be followed by further profit-taking, and the big houses seem quite willing to peddle out shares on any such advance. The worst feature, remembering that the war is not yet over, is the steady growth in the "bull" account and the corresponding contraction of "bear" commitments. It is not a healthy feature, and will make it all the worse in case of a small reverse anywhere.

Not even the "oldest member" can recall such tumultuous scenes of excitement as were observable on the Stock Exchange on receipt of the news of the relief of Ladysmith. Business was entirely suspended, and from first to last the "House" preferred singing football—anything, in fact—to work. Woe to that unfortunate who attempted to deal. The "House" showed plainly that it meant no business when it sang three verses of "God Save the Queen" at the opening in that sonorous, deliberate fashion which characterises Stock Exchange impromptu minstrelsy. For most of the day the "House" was half empty, and Mabey's and other historic seats of wit and wisdom did a roaring trade. Later, having tired of cheering processions outside, a great scrummage was indulged in by way of football. At first there was not much League form about it, and top-hats served for footballs, but at length a real football made its apperance. Towards the close there was a perfect pandemonium. A well-known dealer gave a series of most extraordinary bugle-calls, without the aid of an instrument. Mr. Charlie Clarke, wishing to go home, went home through the "House," being carried shoulder high. When the Stock markets wish to honour the nation, its conductor-in-chief is naturally seized upon as the recipient of its favour It was, in fact, the maddest merriest day on record.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING COMPANY'S MILLS.

BY order of Mr. Turner, the official liquidator of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, Messrs. Mcherjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction the Tardeo property on Monday last. There were present at the sale Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, Mr. Hormusjee Adurjee Kanga, and several others. The sale commenced with a bid of four lakhs of rupees, and progressed by bids of Rs. 10,000 each, and subsequently of Rs. 5,000 each. The result was that the property was knocked down to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit for a sum of Rs. 5,50,000. A piece of free-hold land, adjourning the mill and known as Jaifulwady, was sold afterwards to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit for a sum of Rs. 28,000. By order of the liquidator, a full-size statue of the late Mr. Manockjee Nasarwanjee Petit, the father of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, which stands at the entrance of the mill, was exempted from the sale.

The Colaba property of the mills was sold yesterday by the same auctioneers. A number of Borah merchants attended and the biddings were brisk. The starting bid offered by the liquidator was Rs. 2,50,000, which mounted to Rs. 3,05,000, the highest sum offered by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, on whose name the mill was finally knocked down. The mill godown, and a piece of land belonging to it were then put up for sale and purchased by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, the former at Rs. 60,000 and the latter at Rs. 17,600. Thus the entire property of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills has been purchased by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit.

SOME fine shooting is related of sergeant Mason, an ex-Glasgow man and Durban cab driver, during the fighting at the attack on Spion Kop. While firing at 1,500 yards, he turned and saw three Boers creeping up the mountain side on his left rear. Dropping his sights he speedily stopped two of them, but the third dodged behind a boulder. Then a duel ensued. Each time Mason tried to peep round the Boer fired Five Mauser bullets were soon through his helmet and finally he was wounded in the shoulder. Nothing daunted, he rested his rifle on the rock, and then a lucky shot found the enemy, who fell forward. Then Mason, weak from loss of blood, rose and walked out of the action.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE GOVERNOR ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

LAST evening the annual distribution of prizes took place at the Bombay Educational Society's Schools at Byculla. His Excellency the Governor presided and along with Lady Northcote presented the prizes to the children. The cadet corps of the School formed a guard-of-honour, and received their Excellencies upon arrival, with a salute. There was a large attendance of friends of the children at the prize-distribution and upon the platform with their Excellencies, were his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, Brigadier-General Ventris, Rev. J. D. Ozanne, hon. secretary to the Society, and others.

THE REPORT.

Rev. J. D. Ozanne, the hon. secretary, read the annual report, which stated that notwithstanding the many changes which were brought about, owing to the introduction of the revised establishment scheme from the 1st March 1899, the efficiency of the School has been satisfactorily maintained during the period under report. At the close of the year the numbers on the rolls were 193 boarders and 48 day scholars, the average number of boarders for the year being 192. Thirty-four boys and 7 girls were discharged during the year, and 19 boys and 8 girls were admitted.

Lieut.-Col G. Waters, I. M. S., has been in medical charge of the Schools throughout the year, and the health of the children has been most satisfactory. Dr. E. F. Davur, Surgeon Dentist, as usual, kindly gave his services free of charge to such children as required his attention.

Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division inspected the Schools during December last. He states: "With regard to the studies in the Boy's School, the recent changes have of course had a temporary deleterious effect. I was glad to find, however, that with one exception the 'boy' masters of last year have disappeared and fairly competent substitutes have been put in. I think it will be a very good thing if these young men are sent up for the Secondary Teacher's Certificate Examination later on. Mr. Thomas' place has been filled up by an F. A. of Calcutta University." After commenting on the excellence of the handwriting, the Educational Inspector further remarks: "I understand that Standard I was chiefly taught by the one remaining boy master; it appeared to be weak. I think the Council of Directors would be well advised to do away with the last vestige of this pernicious system the moment that funds permit." During the past year, the third prize in Messrs. George Philip and Sons' Writing Competition was won by G. R. Fide, while C. King stood third in the examination in Scripture held for the prize offered for competition (to all Church of England Schools in the Presidency) by the Bishop of Bombay.

Regarding the Girls' School the Educational Inspector writes: "This branch has suffered much less by the unsettled condition of the year" and *inter alia* adds that "the needlework was of very even merit and well done," and that R. S. R. Taki, who examined in some of the subjects "was favourably impressed with the work of the School in Mathematics and general knowledge."

Concerning the two suggestions put forward by the Educational Inspector and above referred to, the Council of Directors would state that, the one, recommending that the teachers should qualify for certificates, has already received attention, and that, the other, proposing the abolition of the remaining post of pupil teacher—although meeting with the general approval of the Directors—cannot at present be carried out, as it affects one of the conditions of a "Trust." The Council of Directors regret that the want of funds prevents a scheme of technical education kindly put forward by Dr. A. Thomson of the College of Science, Poona, receiving the consideration which it deserves.

To Miss Macdonald, and to the other members of the Staff of both schools, the Directors tender their warmest thanks for good work done during a somewhat trying year.

The finances of the Society have been greatly strained, during the year under report, and to meet this strain Government paper to the face value of Rs. 5,000 had to be sold out from the General Fund, and this realization together with a sum of Rs. 1,000 received for the education of children, which ought properly to have been invested, has been expended. The receipts from all sources, including the above, have amounted during the year to Rs. 68,648 against Rs. 69,102 in 1898, while the expenditure was Rs. 66,220 against Rs. 68,624. Under expenditure there has been a decrease, notwithstanding the fact that the Society had to meet the abnormal charges referred to above. The public have again very kindly assisted the Society by subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 740, and two concerts which were held during 1899 realised the sum of Rs. 315. It may be remarked that as the finances improve, the Society, it is hoped, will be in a position to carry out extensive repairs to the buildings, which are sadly needed.

At the suggestion of the Honorary Treasurer several changes have been made in the working of this institution, which have already improved the financial condition.

As anticipated last year, several improvements have been carried out for the comfort and well-being of the inmates of the Apprentices' Home by the joint committee of four members from the Society and three from the Scottish Orphanage, and it has been decided to continue this arrangement for another year. The Directors take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution from the Scottish Orphanage Society, and also the very liberal contributions both in money and kind made by some members of the committee. On the 31st December 1898 there were 14 inmates in the Home, during the year 17 boys were admitted, 16 left, or were discharged, and one died, leaving 14 on the list at the end of the year.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, who was enthusiastically received, said: When I asked for some information as to the course of the proceedings this afternoon, one of the gentlemen connected with the Institution kindly said to me, "There will be the prize-giving, there will be the reading of the report, there will be singing, and there will be the usual speeches." I took that as a tolerably broad hint that I must attempt nothing very novel in the way of speech-making, the more so because this Institution I am glad to think, has already approached its hundredth anniversary. Its praises have been sung often and sung by those far better acquainted with the manner in which it is conducted than I can, as yet, pretend to be. But at the same time I am very glad to be able to congratulate the Institution upon a year of success, which, I think, may fairly be considered a year of unusual success, because it has been a year during which you have had to struggle against exceptional difficulties, not only financial difficulties, but difficulties connected with the re-organization of your staff of teachers—a re-organization which to judge from the applause with which their names have been received has met with the full approbation of my young friends at the back of the hall. It is gratifying to think that the general health of the school has been well and mercifully maintained and that satisfactory progress has been made alike in all branches of its studies and in its athletic recreations. I am sure that you are all deeply indebted to those under whose auspices these branches have been carried out. (Hear, hear.) There is only one brief paragraph in your report, which I heard read with feelings of very considerable regret, and it was that in which it was stated that the Council of Directors regretted that the want of funds prevented proper consideration from being given to the scheme of technical education submitted to you from Poona. Well, of course, it is an unanswerable objection that if you have no funds to carry out that scheme, that scheme cannot be properly considered. At the same time I would venture to express the hope that those who are interested in this Society may be tempted to do something to enable, in a future year, the scheme submitted from Poona to receive consideration; because I believe that in a proper system of technical education lies the future commercial prosperity not only of Bombay but of every other portion of her Majesty's dominions. We in England have been very behindhand in taking the subject up, and we have allowed our foreign competitors, notably Germany, to steal many a long march upon us. But I am glad to think the subject is now receiving full attention, not only from the British Government but from all municipal bodies and educational institutions, and I hope that her Majesty's subjects in Bombay will not show themselves behindhand in their appreciation of the question. We have, I believe, something to learn in this respect from the neighbouring Presidency of Madras, and though I am glad to know that something has been done in Bombay I hope that much more will be accomplished. Because I am convinced that no merely literary education will suffice to maintain our country in its present proud position in the front rank of commerce and of civilisation unless a general education is combined with thorough scientific teaching of the arts and crafts of practical science in commerce of scientific agriculture and other subjects which should be either concurrent with or supplementary to the fascinators of literary education to which I know the Indian mind turns at present with peculiar relish. I should like to say to my young friends that as they grow up I trust they will remember there are other occupations as honourable and as profitable as service under Government, as the study of the law, or even as the practice of the medical profession. Ladies and gentlemen, I have myself long been a Government servant and I still am, so I am not going to say a word in disparagement of that profession. (Laughter.) Neither would I say a word of disparagement of either the lawyers or the doctors, from a wholesome fear of what the consequences might be. (Renewed laughter.) But after all I am tempted to say that the world is not confined to these three classes and indeed were I disposed to be flippant I should say the world ought

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR ALFRED MILNER ON A SECRET MISSION.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Sir Alfred Milner, accompanied by his Military and Private Secretaries, left Capetown by a special train yesterday evening. Their destination is kept secret.

THE MINES AT JOHANNESBERG.

France and Germany are manifesting anxiety owing to a recurrence of the Transvaal threats to blow up the mines at Johannesberg, and it is thought that it may lead to joint representations being made by those Powers to President Kruger.

THE BOER RETREAT FROM ALIWAL NORTH.

A cavalry force from Bloemfontein and Springfontein has gone to try and intercept Olivier's Command retreating from Aliwal North to Kroonstadt.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" who had an interview with President Kruger at Pretoria, on the 10th February, says that the President indicated the conditions of peace, which were similar to those contained in the recent letters to Lord Salisbury.

He stated that when he learned that some of the rebels were being tried at Capetown he telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that if they were not treated as prisoners of war, he would make reprisals on the British prisoners.

Lord Salisbury replied that if a single prisoner was injured he would hold Kruger personally responsible.

President Kruger further stated that the total fighting strength of the Boers was only 40,000 men.

SIR J. CARRINGTON'S FORCE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Sir J. Carrington's Force will consist of 5,000 men, mainly Colonials, and including the Australian Bushmen.

The object of the force is two-fold, to prevent an attack on Rhodesia and the eventual northern trek of the Boers.

Sir F. Carrington goes to Capetown to consult with the authorities and afterwards to Rhodesia by a special route.

SIR GEORGE WHITE GOES HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Sir George White has arrived at Capetown and sails for England on Wednesday owing to his ill-health.

THE WAR LOAN.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the Commons said that the total applications for the War Loan amounted to 335½ millions sterling.

AMERICA AND LADYSMITH.

FEELING IN THE STATES.

NEW YORK, March 2.

THE relief of Ladysmith and the retreat of the Boers from Natal may be regarded, says the "Evening Post," as the crowning point of recent British successes, but cannot be considered as bringing peace much nearer than the surrender of Cronje. The reports cabled from London of a furore of enthusiasm there and in other populous centres are held by the "Post" and other evening papers as due to the national sentiment over the termination of the suspense as to the fate of the garrison. But however much the moral effect of the relief of Ladysmith may be, it no wise indicates the early submission of the Boer Republics. The promptitude of the Boers' retreat from their strong positions around Ladysmith is a tactical move, dictated apparently by keen and expert generalship. There is much yet before the British Army, says the "Post," before the Boers can be said to have been conquered.

The "Commercial Advertiser" praises General Buller's tenacity in holding on to his enemy. While Lord Kitchener has shown a genius for organisation, and Lord Roberts for strategy, General Buller has displayed the old British qualities for hard fighting, upon which success in war ultimately depends.

The question of the future Government of South Africa largely engages attention here, and especially as to its effects upon the relations between the two countries. In congressional circles there has been to-day a decided set-back given to the movement originating with the Democrats to influence the President to offer mediation. The "Brooklyn Eagle," one of the most influential Democratic organs, says that the party leaders will mistake the popular spirit if they ask for American intervention. "If," says this paper, "the Monroe doctrine is defensible, and if America must be reserved to the Government here, then the attempt of the British in South Africa to secure to the majority there the right of such government as they desire, especially as the majority is British, must be deferred also, all sentimental sophistries to the contrary notwithstanding."

Major Hawes, 2nd Munsters, proceeds to South Africa on field service.

The transport Muttra will sail from Bombay on the 27th instant with the remainder of the "Bhisti" Corps for South Africa.

WAR REJOICINGS IN RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, MARCH 19.

The leading gentlemen of the town met under the presidentship of the Collector, Mr. K. R. Bomanji, to express their joy at the success of the British arms in South Africa and distributed rice and money among the poor, numbering over one thousand. Three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty, three for Lord Roberts, and three for Mr. Bomanji terminated the proceedings.

MAHOMEDAN REJOICING.

AN unusually large number of Mahomedans responded to the invitation of Sardar Cassum Haji Mitha, on Friday morning, to hear a sermon from Cazi Mahomedally Murge the Kazi of Bombay, in connection with the recent British success in Africa. The usual prayers having been recited, the Kazi Saheb addressed the congregation, reminding them of the recent successive triumphs achieved by the British arms in South Africa. He dwelt at considerable length upon the privileges they all enjoyed under British rule, and remarked that every loyal subject was bound to be overjoyed at the news that Ladysmith was relieved, and that the British flag was planted at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. They would be anxious for further good news, viz., the decisive victory of the British arms, and for the realization of which they should kneel down and pray to the Almighty.

The Kazi then wished long life to her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress, and prayed for her success in every good cause that her Generals were engaged to fight for.

A resolution was then unanimously carried to send a congratulatory message to her Majesty, General Lord Roberts, and H. E. the Viceroy of India on the success the British troops achieved in South Africa.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	193,766	0	0
Lodge Royal Connaught, Ahmednagar	50	0	0
Messrs Morajee Goculdas and Co	252	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men "B" Squadron, 4th Hussars	175	0	0
G I P Ry Vol Corps	144	8	0
Per Messrs Arbuthnot and Co	1,652	0	0
Total ......Rs.	1,96,037	8	2

Lieut E O'Brien Rs 25, the above appearing in our acknowledgment of the 9th instant should have been acknowledged in the name of Dewan Bahadur V M Samarth Suba of Amreli.

KING KING and Co.

Bombay, March 20.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

AN "Indian Daily News" special wire, dated London, March 18, says:—There was an enormous display of shamrocks by all classes of the populations in London yesterday. The Irish national festival was made the occasion of a most remarkable demonstration. The green flag was hoisted at the Mansion House and elsewhere, and the Irish are the heroes of the hour and nothing is too good for them. The petty toy-shop treason of some Nationalist Members of Parliament has been unable to raise the discordant notes which it was evidently intended that it should do.

Mr. John Dillon is furious because of the enthusiasm of the nation, in which he has no part, and he made a speech yesterday at Dublin, in which he advised the Nationalists to treat the Queen's visit with contempt. He has been thoroughly jeered at for this.

THE WEARIN' OF THE GREEN.

(UP TO DATE, 17TH MARCH 1900.)

Oh Paddy dear! and did you hear
The news that's going round?
The Shamrock is no more forbid
To grow on Irish ground!
On Patrick's day, with full display,
His color will be seen,
For there's an army law to bless
The Wearin' of the Green!
I met with ould Paul Kruger
And he tuk me by the hand,
And he axed, "How's John Bull's islands,
And how does she stand"?
"She's the most desaving counthry
That ever yet was seen!
They're cheering min and wimin there
For Wearin' of the Green"!

CHORUS—For Wearin' of the Green (bis)
They're cheering etc.

And from the banner of the Queen
Whin fades the Royal red,
Go wash it bright, in ivery fight,
Where Irish hearts have bled!
Thin wear the Shamrock on your hat,
And sow it in the sod,
No more in hate, me juel swate!
You'll under foot be throd,
Whin the law can stop the blades of grass
From growin' as they grow,
And whin the laves in summer time
Their verdure dare'nt show,
"Our frinds beyant' may dread the plant,
That grows in Pa's caubeen!
But till that day—"More power" they'll say,
"To Wearin' of the Green!"

CHORUS—To Wearin' of the Green (bis)
But till that day etc.

We're proud of ivery beauty
In our own dear mother land!
Mavourneen! your fields are green,
Your mountains they are grand,
My blessing on you darlint!
For your evil days are past,
Your frinds are thrue! Your foes are few
And England smiles at last!
Your vales are bright, and warm the light
that rests upon your hills,
And pure the love, as heaven above,
The Irish home that fills!
But prouder far your children are,
To think how *thrue* you've been!
Through fire and blood, you've ever stood
To Wearin' of the Green!

CHORUS—To Wearin' of the Green (bis)
Through fire and blood etc.

DARJEELING. V. N.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES FEARED.

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

A Press Note issued to-day, says:—Information having been received that the Chinese local officers were collecting troops and irregular levies on the frontier in the neighbourhood of Sadon and Simrand, and that the provincial frontier beyond the administrative boundary had been crossed by a Chinese force, it has been considered desirable to strengthen those posts and despatch 400 rifles of the 30th Madras Infantry to Myitkyina to increase the headquarters force. The Deputy Commissioner at Myitkyina is in communication with the Sub-prefect of Tengyueh, and there is reason to believe that the local officers are discountenanced by the higher officials and will be ordered to desist from their proceedings. The local movements are doubtless due to resentment at the defeat by Captain Taylor and Mr. Hertz of the party which crossed the provisional frontier and endeavoured to entrap the exploring expedition. Troops at Bhamo and Shwebo are held in readiness to go forward if required.

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Camp Mong Kaw on February 14, says:—The visit up the range east of this place made by the British and Chinese Commissioners on the 3rd instant discovered the fact that certain Mong Kaw villages are on the west of the Salween-Mekong watershed, and that, in consequence, the watershed, would, as a boundary, be objectionable from the Chinese point of view. The surveyor, who ascended the range the day before, was able to make some useful additions to his map. The sixth interview between the Commissioners took place on the 6th February and was a somewhat protracted one, owing to the Chinese wasting much eloquence in their efforts to keep away from the point urged by us, that we had, not come out to make geographical discoveries, interesting as they might be, but to demarcate the frontier indicated in the Agreement of 1897 between the two Governments, which modifies the Burma-China Frontier and Trade Convention of 1894. Some concessions were offered, but refused by the Chinese, who said they could do nothing here. They were informed that our Government would be immediately made acquainted with their refusal to act and that orders would be awaited.

It is most unfortunate that owing to constant clouds, signalling is being carried on with great difficulty so that these orders are likely to be some time in arriving. The circumstances under which two officers of the Commission were murdered by Was in Mong Tum, near here, on the 9th instant, came as a most startling shock to us all; though the Was have given evident signs of uneasiness at our proximity, no one could have supposed that they would have gone to such a length as unprovoked murder in a Shan town under Chinese jurisdiction. That they have done so makes evident what we suspected before, namely, that the Chinese have no effective control in this neighbourhood; had they any it is impossible to suppose that with the Taotai here and Wa prefect of this district of Cheng Pien, not to mention the Mong Kaw T'ssu and his subordinate at Mong Tum, such an event could have occurred. Mr. Litton saw no sign of any Chinese or Shan police at the time of the disturbance, and the Chinese escort, with the exception of its N. C. O., whose conduct was most gallant, were not seen after the unfortunate officers entered the town. It is a pity that the Chinese did not honestly let us know at once that they had no effective jurisdiction about here, so that other arrangements could have been made to carry on the frontier work without coming into contact with the Was, to deal with whom at the present time appears not to be the intention of our Government. It is most sincerely to be hoped that this matter of the Was will be taken in hand at the earliest available opportunity, by us and by the Chinese.

On the 11th our Commissioner visited General Liu, who expressed the sincerest regret at what had happened, and is, no doubt, keenly grieved. He promised to make every effort to bring the murderers to book. It was further arranged that on the arrival of the remainder of the Reserve Escort, which was heliographed for after the meeting, we would co-operate with him. Our present strength is only considered sufficient for the protection of our camp and supplying an escort for a signalling station near. This station has since the 28th January required an escort varying from 15 to 30 Gurkhas, who, there being only 50 present, have with the signallers sufficient exercise climbing up and down the hill daily. It seems fortunate that the original intention of leaving the whole Reserve Escort at Hopang was not carried out, and regrettable that the whole of it did not come on with us, so that the Was' retribution might have come more speedily.

We have heard the following items of news regarding the Chinese action at Mong Tum. On the 12th they burned some small Wa villages and returned to Mong Tum, had a fight with the Was and killed 70, having 7 wounded themselves. They were unable to get any information as to the villages concerned in the murder. Yesterday (13th) we heard that there were 3,000 Was engaged and that 100 were killed (total 170). A wounded Chinaman was treated by our Assistant Surgeon this morning. Making the necessary subtraction from the above numbers, it appears that the Was are in considerable numbers and fighting with determination.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BUDGET.

The Budget has been read a second time in the Commons by 182 against 30 votes.

THE STATE OF CHINA.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons regarding the rumours emanating from America of an apprehended anarchical outbreak in China, said the Government would continue to take the necessary steps to protect British interests.

THE "TIMES" AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

MARCH 20.

The "Times" in an article dwells upon the urgent economic difficulties of India, and says we are bound to remember the loyalty of the Indian Princes, our fellow-subjects, in the hour of gloom, and now that the skies are brightening we must assist in relieving the sufferers by the famine.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

CONDOLENCES FROM THE QUEEN AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

H. M. the Queen telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy as follows:—"I am most deeply grieved to hear the sad news of Sir W. Lockhart's death. He will be a great loss to India and the British Army. Pray express my sympathy to Lady Lockhart."

The Secretary of State for India telegraphs to the Viceroy:—"I have heard of the Commander-in-Chief of India's death with deep sorrow, by which India and the British Army lose a most distinguished and gallant soldier and a born leader of men. Please convey to Lady Lockhart my deep sympathy and sorrow."

TIGER SHOOTING IN HYDERABAD.

Lords Stavordale and Hyde left Calcutta to-night for Hyderabad to join the Nizam's tiger-shooting party.

GOLD RESERVE.

The total gold reserve on the 15th instant amounted to thirteen crores, of which two and-a-quarter crores are in England.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Over 3,000 plague deaths have occurred in Bengal during the last week; the total for the whole of India is 4,725.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur will ask at to-morrow's Legislative Council meeting, whether the Government of India intend to renew the Gold Note Act on its expiry in July next. The Hon'ble Mr. Charlu will ask whether legislation is contemplated to relieve the Madras Native Christian community in the matter of Succession duties. The other business that will be placed before the meeting will be the presentation of the Budget Statement and the passing of the Lower Burma Courts Bill and the Army Currency Conversion Bill.

MILITARY NEWS.

21st Bombay Infantry.—Major Cahusac becomes Commandant with Major Mitchell Second-in-Command, and Major Montgomery, Wing Commander, while Captain Talbot, from 7th Bombay Lancers, officiates as Commandant, Aden Troops.

7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Greig becomes Wing Officer, and is seconded, the regimental step going to Lieutenant Delime.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SHIPS IN INDIA.

THE following preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Registration of British Ships in British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th instant:—

The members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the Registration of British Ships in British India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted and have now the honour to submit this our preliminary Report.

2. The object of the Bill is to provide for the registry or re-registry of ships belonging to British Indian ports under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

3. The Bill referred to us, raises a question with which we think it would not be expedient to deal until further information is before us. Some provisions of the Imperial Act, 1894, and especially the rules which prescribe the space to be set apart for the crew in merchant ships, are, in our opinion, unsuitable for application to ships manned chiefly by lascars, and trading in Eastern waters. The Governor-General-in-Council is empowered by Section 735 of the Act to repeal the provisions in question, in so far as they relate to ships registered in British India, but an Act passed here does not take effect until it is approved by her Majesty, and we think it is better not to proceed with the Bill referred to us until it has been ascertained that the Board of Trade is prepared to advise that our legislation be approved.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

"ENGINEERING," commenting upon the important step taken by the Anglo-Indian Government for the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula upon the annuity system, states that as the line was organised in August, 1849, not a day was lost in giving notice of the intention to purchase, which indicates that the Anglo-Indian Government had clearly long made up its mind upon the subject—indeed, a provisional notice was given to that effect in February, 1899. The policy of the Secretary of State with respect to the Great Indian Peninsula would appear to present a close resemblance to that adopted in connection with the purchase of the East Indian. The two principal railways of British India will thus be shortly incorporated in the Anglo-Indian State network. A similar course has also been adopted with regard to the Eastern Bengal and the South Indian; and the process of absorption will, no doubt, be extended later on to the Madras and to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India. The capital expended by the Great Indian Peninsula to the close of June, 1899, was, according to "Engineering" 25,534,940£., the revenue collected for the six months ending with the same date was 860,133£., and the profit realised for the half-year was 959,896£. The Anglo-Indian Treasury, accordingly, ran little risk of loss in taking over the property, although the terms of purchase will be based upon the market value of the ordinary and debenture stocks for the last three years. The amount of ordinary stock outstanding at the close of June, 1899 was 20,000,000£., and this will be taken for purchase purposes at 34,000,000£., or 35,000,000£. Even on this liberal basis, however, the Anglo-Indian Treasury will probably be a gainer by the important operation which it has in contemplation. The annuity system is an excellent one, as upon the expiration of the annuity granted—say 60 or 65 years hence—the company's lines will become the absolute property of the Anglo-Indian Government; and all profits realised upon them will be so much net income, to be applied in reduction of the general taxation of India. The Anglo-Indian authorities do not, however, appear disposed to work the Great Indian Peninsula or any other lines with its own staff; the idea is rather to form new working companies, and allow them to make some profit out of the working, after paying the Government a fixed rent annually. The Anglo-Indian authorities appear to have a shrewd suspicion that, after all, a working company is likely to carry on its business in a more satisfactory manner than any group of Government officials, however well disposed.

THE FAMINE FANCY FETE.

THE Committee have to acknowledge with many thanks a generous donation of Rs. 550 from Messrs Morenas & Co. to the Funds of the Fete.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STATE OF THE COAL TRADE.

COTTON TOPICS.

SHIP BUILDING AND THE IRON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

ONE of the most remarkable features of British trade and industry during the last twelve or fifteen months has been the almost unprecedented demand for coal in all parts of the world, and the consequent increase of the value of that commodity and its collateral products. The situation so created is the more remarkable that it is rare, and almost unique. Only once before in the history of the coal industry—in the years 1873-74—has there been the same upward rush of prices. That, however, happened at a time when the world's output of coal was less than one-half of what it is to-day, and when Great Britain was the only country that produced coal on a really large scale—the United States, Germany, France, and Russia being then a long way behind our own figures. In the interval, all these countries have been making history rapidly, so far as this industry is concerned, but none of them have achieved such a wonderful record as the United States, which has more than trebled its output, and now threatens to eclipse the British production, with an output for 1899 of about 200 million tons. The total quantity of coal raised in all the countries of the world is likely in 1899 to have been over 700 million tons, whereas at the time of the last coal famine, it was not much over 200 million tons. It is true that an interval of about twenty-seven years separates the two periods, and that this interval has been one of the most progressive that the industries of the world has ever known. But even so it is in some respects a phenomenon, difficult of appreciation or of explanation, that with more than three times the quantity of fuel available, and without any specially exciting cause that could be pointed to as governing the situation, the conditions of that period should be in so many respects almost exactly reproduced at the present time.

There seems to be a pretty widespread impression that the present coal stringency is likely to be relaxed, and that in point of fact, a mild form of slump is already beginning to appear. We do not, however, recognise much proof to support this expectation in the existing range of prices. Household coal that usually brings 6s. to 7s. at the pit's mouth, is now realising 12s. to 14s. Manufacturing coal, which is usually sold for 5s. to 6s., is selling for 9s. to 10s. and even more. Pit slack, which was almost unsaleable some two years ago at 3s., is now selling for 7s. per ton. Coke, which is usually sold at 10s. to 11s. per ton, is now fetching 21s. to 23s. per ton at the ovens. Welsh steam coal, usually sold at 9s. 6d. to 11s., is now fetching 20s. to 23s. Patent fuel has gone up from 12s. to 22s. And so with other descriptions of fuel, in every coalfield throughout the country. As with British, so also with foreign coals. In Germany, which is the most productive coal-raising country in Europe after our own, coke is in such demand that the Germans are glad to pay 33s. per ton for British supplies. In some districts there is an absolute famine, and industries which depend on fuel for their successful prosecution are, in consequence, severely handicapped. In France, Belgium, and Russia, the value of fuel of all kinds has gone up in sympathy with British prices, as they were almost certain to do, considering that all these countries depend largely on British supplies. Only in the United States can fuel be said to remain relatively cheap, and in that country the price of coke has gone up from less than a dollar per ton to more than three dollars, although the higher figure still leaves the price of American coke little more than one-half that of the British commodity. The tension is, however, being removed in most countries, until there appears to be a strong probability that we shall before long witness a weakening of prices, and possibly a supply which is rather more than abreast of the demand. In every country alike, stupendous efforts have been made to increase the output by the opening up of new fields, and the sinking of new pits, and the aggregate of these efforts must tell a tale in the long-run, and may even produce a glut similar to that which prevailed in this country between 1892 and 1897.

In view of the present situation in the coal trade, it is manifestly desirable that a change should come about as soon as possible. Coal-owners and coalminers are not, of course, likely to desire the restoration of normal conditions and prices, but even for them the law prevails that healthy and equable conditions are more salutary than the feverish and inflated situation of to-day. As for the general public, there cannot be the least question which is the preferable *regime*. We do not speak of the domestic consumer alone, although he is by no means a negligeable factor, But dear coal generally means dear manufactures, dear transport, dear living, and inflated values all round, and no one is likely to argue that these things are desirable. The high cost of fuel has not hitherto prejudiced our great industries as much as might have been anticipated—mainly, of course, because those industries have, as a rule, enjoyed kindred prosperity. But it has introduced very grave, perplexing, and unfortunate conditions into all processes of manufacture; it has hampered the ordinary development of manufacturing and transportation systems; it has entailed losses of considerable magnitude upon those who could not procure supplies except at famine prices; it has led to a spirit of speculation in coal properties which must bring a Nemesis by-and-bye, when the inevitable glut is upon us; and it has, like all periods of exceptionally high prices, a disturbing and a demoralising tendency, which it is difficult to shake off. Everybody who can remember the coal famine of 1873, will recollect also that it was attended by many undesirable and disastrous features; that the shrewdest men lost their heads, and the weakest men their hearts in the reaction which followed; that it preceded an unusually prolific crop of failures; that it entailed serious disturbances in the labour market; that it ushered in a period of great financial stringency; that it instigated our competitors to redouble their efforts to secure foreign markets in which British merchants and manufacturers had previously been virtually supreme. It is more than likely that all these phenomena will be reproduced, as a result of the present coal crisis. If otherwise, so much the better. History does not always faithfully repeat itself, but the exceptions to the rule that phenomenally high prices have been followed by phenomenal depression are very rare indeed. In the meantime, the general public are looking wistfully for two things—the settlement of South Africa and the cheapening of coal.

Business in the cotton trade has been much embarrassed during the month past by the further upward movement in the prices of raw cotton. Doubtless the extensive purchases of yarn and cloth already effected had to a large extent satisfied requirements, but the fact that prices had reached a higher level than had been touched since 1893 was not without influence in restricting transactions. Nevertheless a well-sustained inquiry has been noticeable in many directions, with a moderate volume of business at steadily hardening prices. Indeed in some instances producers have even improved their margins, buyers who had omitted to provide for urgent requirements having paid extreme prices to secure suitable delivery. In many departments engagements are probably unprecedentedly large, though when the cotton market showed signs of giving way many producers were found willing to promise delivery of new contracts at earlier dates than had been previously stipulated. The primary inducements to buying have been the probable shortness of the supply of raw cotton and fear of the action of speculators before the next crop comes on the market. While confidence in prices for some months to come had been manifested, it is noteworthy that new-crop American futures are about 1d. per pound below current values. Excepting yarns and piece goods in relatively small supply, prices in the chief distributing markets abroad have responded slowly to the advance here, and with the first indication of a decline in the price of raw cotton holders of the considerable supplies of cheaply bought goods will probably be eager to realise. It is prudent to consider whether the prolonged activity experienced has not already more than made good any previous deficiency in the world's stocks of cotton goods.

In regard to the American cotton crop, there is no doubt whatever that the next acreage will be enormous. This is seen clearly in reading between the lines of letters and despatches which try to make people believe the contrary. But a great many telegrams openly admit that the sales of fertilisers are huge and that preparations are being made for planting a very large crop. Last season the farmers planted for 4 1-2c. and 5c., and have got all the way from 7c. to 8 1-2c. and more. It stands to reason that they will devote energy to a large cotton area, being encouraged to do this not only by the present high prices, but by the building of cotton mills all over the South, favoured by cheap labour, cheap motive power, cheap fuel, and the absence of legal restrictions as to hours of work. Furthermore, these cotton mills, though comparatively small, buy all the cotton produced within a radius of 25 or 30 miles, and the fact that they afford so ready a market is in itself an incentive to increased planting. And it must be borne in mind that this extension of the cotton mill industry in the South has only begun. It is so profitable that it is bound to reach very large proportions year by year. It is practically a struggle between the South and New England, and in the manufacture of at least certain kinds of cheaper goods the South is likely to come out ahead. It is getting such good prices that a cotton mill owner said the other day that it could pay 10 1-2c. for the raw product and still make a profit on the fabrics. Recently it was declared that some of the Southern cotton mills could even pay 14 1-2c. for cotton and still make money. The tendency in the South is undoubtedly also to increase the grain crops and thus become independent of dealers, but in spite of this fact the cotton area is almost certain to be increased year by year.

A marked falling off occurred in the demand for new vessels at the Clyde and other Scotch shipbuilding yards last month. Mainly, no doubt, the cause of the slackness is the greatly increased prices now required in consequence of the advance in the cost of iron, steel, and other materials of construction as well as in wages. Probably, too, the extensive orders given out by shipowners for new vessels during the last twelve months has for the moment satisfied their most pressing requirements. It is, indeed, a common experience that an important increase of prices of new shipping is followed for a time by a greatly lessened demand, until shipowners have become convinced that the increase is likely to last or until their needs become urgent. The tonnage contracted for in February was quite trifling. The launchings of new vessels reached also a comparatively small total—only 29,516 tons in all Scotland,—work in the yards having been much impeded by severe wintry weather. Progress in the building of the war ships on the stocks is also hindered by the difficulty of getting armour plates as rapidly as is desired. Among the ships put into the water last month was a twin-screw steamer of 7,376 tons for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company and a single-screw steamer of 3,350 tons for owners at Marseilles.

So far as the statistics of the production of iron and steel have been published and estimated for the year 1899, they show a very large increase on the production of any previous year. In the case of the United States, there has been an increased production of about two million tons, and in the case of Great Britain the increase has exceeded half a million tons. In all countries alike the pressure of the demand for iron and steel is as large as ever, and the resources of production are taxed to the uttermost. In the United States, the present rate of production of pig iron is close on fifteen million tons a year, which means fully double the rate of output of twelve years ago. The British output is also larger than it has ever been at any previous date, while stocks are decreasing. But for the difficulty of securing adequate supplies of raw material, the rate of output in Great Britain and Germany would be considerably greater than it is, but with both coke and iron ores nearly 100 per cent. higher in price than their normal average, the pig-iron makers are a good deal handicapped, despite the continued high prices of pig iron. There appears to be no immediate prospect of cheaper raw materials.

Whether the outburst of stock Exchange enthusiasm is to lead to much may be doubted. All that one can feel sure about is that the public will have a large number of new issues to look at, for the company promoters have suffered a long period of enforced and unprofitable idleness, and there are very many new ventures on the stocks. But of ordinary Stock Exchange business there will probably not be much. There is, however, a feeling of complete confidence, and this may lead to hardening markets during the next few days. But in Kaffirs more especially this will certainly be followed by further profit-taking, and the big houses seem quite willing to peddle out shares on any such advance. The worst feature, remembering that the war is not yet over, is the steady growth in the "bull" account and the corresponding contraction of "bear" commitments. It is not a healthy feature, and will make it all the worse in case of a small reverse anywhere.

Not even the "oldest member" can recall such tumultuous scenes of excitement as were observable on the Stock Exchange on receipt of the news of the relief of Ladysmith. Business was entirely suspended, and from first to last the "House" preferred singing football—anything, in fact—to work. Woe to that unfortunate who attempted to deal. The "House" showed plainly that it meant no business when it sang three verses of "God Save the Queen" at the opening in that sonorous, deliberate fashion which characterises Stock Exchange impromptu minstrelsy. For most of the day the "House" was half empty, and Mabey's and other historic seats of wit and wisdom did a roaring trade. Later, having tired of cheering processions outside, a great scrummage was indulged in by way of football. At first there was not much League form about it, and top-hats served for footballs, but at length a real football made its apperance. Towards the close there was a perfect pandemonium. A well-known dealer gave a series of most extraordinary bugle-calls, without the aid of an instrument. Mr. Charlie Clarke, wishing to go home, went home through the "House," being carried shoulder high. When the Stock markets wish to honour the nation, its conductor-in-chief is naturally seized upon as the recipient of its favour It was, in fact, the maddest merriest day on record.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING COMPANY'S MILLS.

BY order of Mr. Turner, the official liquidator of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction the Tardeo property on Monday last. There were present at the sale Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, Mr. Hormusjee Adurjee Kanga, and several others. The sale commenced with a bid of four lakhs of rupees, and progressed by bids of Rs. 10,000 each, and subsequently of Rs. 5,000 each. The result was that the property was knocked down to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit for a sum of Rs. 5,50,000. A piece of free-hold land, adjourning the mill and known as Jaiful wady, was sold afterwards to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit for a sum of Rs. 28,000. By order of the liquidator, a full-size statue of the late Mr. Manockjee Nasarwanjee Petit, the father of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, which stands at the entrance of the mill, was exempted from the sale.

The Colaba property of the mills was sold yesterday by the same auctioneers. A number of Borah merchants attended and the biddings were brisk. The starting bid offered by the liquidator was Rs. 2,50,000, which mounted to Rs. 3,05,000, the highest sum offered by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, on whose name the mill was finally knocked down. The mill godown, and a piece of land belonging to it were then put up for sale and purchased by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, the former at Rs. 60,000 and the latter at Rs. 17,600. Thus the entire property of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills has been purchased by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit.

SOME fine shooting is related of sergeant Mason, an ex-Glasgow man and Durban cab driver, during the fighting at the attack on Spion Kop. While firing at 1,500 yards, he turned and saw three Boers creeping up the mountain side on his left rear. Dropping his sights he speedily stopped two of them, but the third dodged behind a boulder. Then a duel ensued. Each time Mason tried to peep round the Boer fired Five Mauser bullets were soon through his helmet and finally he was wounded in the shoulder. Nothing daunted, he rested his rifle on the rock, and then a lucky shot found the enemy, who fell forward. Then Mason, weak from loss of blood, rose and walked out of the action.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE GOVERNOR ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

LAST evening the annual distribution of prizes took place at the Bombay Educational Society's Schools at Byculla. His Excellency the Governor presided and along with Lady Northcote presented the prizes to the children. The cadet corps of the School formed a guard-of-honour, and received their Excellencies upon arrival, with a salute. There was a large attendance of friends of the children at the prize-distribution and upon the platform with their Excellencies, were his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, Brigadier-General Ventris, Rev. J. D. Ozanne, hon. secretary to the Society, and others.

THE REPORT.

Rev. J. D. Ozanne, the hon. secretary, read the annual report, which stated that notwithstanding the many changes which were brought about, owing to the introduction of the revised establishment scheme from the 1st March 1899, the efficiency of the School has been satisfactorily maintained during the period under report. At the close of the year the numbers on the rolls were 193 boarders and 48 day scholars, the average number of boarders for the year being 192. Thirty-four boys and 7 girls were discharged during the year, and 19 boys and 8 girls were admitted.

Lieut.-Col G. Waters, I. M. S., has been in medical charge of the Schools throughout the year, and the health of the children has been most satisfactory. Dr. E. F. Davur, Surgeon Dentist, as usual, kindly gave his services free of charge to such children as required his attention.

Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division inspected the Schools during December last. He states: "With regard to the studies in the Boy's School, the recent changes have of course had a temporary deleterious effect. I was glad to find, however, that with one exception the 'boy' masters of last year have disappeared and fairly competent substitutes have been put in. I think it will be a very good thing if these young men are sent up for the Secondary Teacher's Certificate Examination later on. Mr. Thomas' place has been filled up by an F. A. of Calcutta University." After commenting on the excellence of the handwriting, the Educational Inspector further remarks: "I understand that Standard I was chiefly taught by the one remaining boy master; it appeared to be weak. I think the Council of Directors would be well advised to do away with the last vestige of this pernicious system the moment that funds permit." During the past year, the third prize in Messrs. George Philip and Sons' Writing Competition was won by G. R. Fide, while C. King stood third in the examination in Scripture held for the prize offered for competition (to all Church of England Schools in the Presidency) by the Bishop of Bombay.

Regarding the Girls' School the Educational Inspector writes: "This branch has suffered much less by the unsettled condition of the year" and *inter alia* adds that "the needlework was of very even merit and well done," and that R. S. R. Taki, who examined in some of the subjects "was favourably impressed with the work of the School in Mathematics and general knowledge."

Concerning the two suggestions put forward by the Educational Inspector and above referred to, the Council of Directors would state that, the one, recommending that the teachers should qualify for certificates, has already received attention, and that, the other, proposing the abolition of the remaining post of pupil teacher—although meeting with the general approval of the Directors—cannot at present be carried out, as it affects one of the conditions of a "Trust." The Council of Directors regret that the want of funds prevents a scheme of technical education kindly put forward by Dr. A. Thomson of the College of Science, Poona, receiving the consideration which it deserves.

To Miss Macdonald, and to the other members of the Staff of both schools, the Directors tender their warmest thanks for good work done during a somewhat trying year.

The finances of the Society have been greatly strained, during the year under report, and to meet this strain Government paper to the face value of Rs. 5,000 had to be sold out from the General Fund, and this realization together with a sum of Rs. 1,000 received for the education of children, which ought properly to have been invested, has been expended. The receipts from all sources, including the above, have amounted during the year to Rs. 68,648 against Rs. 69,102 in 1898, while the expenditure was Rs. 66,220 against Rs. 68,624. Under expenditure there has been a decrease, notwithstanding the fact that the Society had to meet the abnormal charges referred to above. The public have again very kindly assisted the Society by subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 740, and two concerts which were held during 1899 realised the sum of Rs. 315. It may be remarked that as the finances improve, the Society, it is hoped, will be in a position to carry out extensive repairs to the buildings, which are sadly needed.

At the suggestion of the Honorary Treasurer several changes have been made in the working of this institution, which have already improved the financial condition.

As anticipated last year, several improvements have been carried out for the comfort and well-being of the inmates of the Apprentices' Home by the joint committee of four members from the Society and three from the Scottish Orphanage, and it has been decided to continue this arrangement for another year. The Directors take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution from the Scottish Orphanage Society, and also the very liberal contributions both in money and kind made by some members of the committee. On the 31st December 1898 there were 14 inmates in the Home, during the year 17 boys were admitted, 16 left, or were discharged, and one died, leaving 14 on the list at the end of the year.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, who was enthusiastically received, said: When I asked for some information as to the course of the proceedings this afternoon, one of the gentlemen connected with the Institution kindly said to me, "There will be the prize-giving, there will be the reading of the report, there will be singing, and there will be the usual speeches." I took that as a tolerably broad hint that I must attempt nothing very novel in the way of speech-making, the more so because this Institution I am glad to think, has already approached its hundredth anniversary. Its praises have been sung often and sung by those far better acquainted with the manner in which it is conducted than I can, as yet, pretend to be. But at the same time I am very glad to be able to congratulate the Institution upon a year of success, which, I think, may fairly be considered a year of unusual success, because it has been a year during which you have had to struggle against exceptional difficulties, not only financial difficulties, but difficulties connected with the re-organization of your staff of teachers—a re-organization which to judge from the applause with which their names have been received has met with the full approbation of my young friends at the back of the hall. It is gratifying to think that the general health of the school has been well and mercifully maintained and that satisfactory progress has been made alike in all branches of its studies and in its athletic recreations. I am sure that you are all deeply indebted to those under whose auspices these branches have been carried out. (Hear, hear.) There is only one brief paragraph in your report, which I heard read with feelings of very considerable regret, and it was that in which it was stated that the Council of Directors regretted that the want of funds prevented proper consideration from being given to the scheme of technical education submitted to you from Poona. Well, of course, it is an unanswerable objection that if you have no funds to carry out that scheme, that scheme cannot be properly considered. At the same time I would venture to express the hope that those who are interested in this Society may be tempted to do something to enable, in a future year, the scheme submitted from Poona to receive consideration; because I believe that in a proper system of technical education lies the future commercial prosperity not only of Bombay but of every other portion of her Majesty's dominions. We in England have been very behindhand in taking the subject up, and we have allowed our foreign competitors, notably Germany, to steal many a long march upon us. But I am glad to think the subject is now receiving full attention, not only from the British Government but from all municipal bodies and educational institutions, and I hope that her Majesty's subjects in Bombay will not show themselves behindhand in their appreciation of the question. We have, I believe, something to learn in this respect from the neighbouring Presidency of Madras, and though I am glad to know that something has been done in Bombay I hope that much more will be accomplished. Because I am convinced that no merely literary education will suffice to maintain our country in its present proud position in the front rank of commerce and of civilisation unless a general education is combined with thorough scientific teaching of the arts and crafts of practical science in commerce of scientific agriculture and other subjects which should be either concurrent with or supplementary to the fascinators of literary education to which I know the Indian mind turns at present with peculiar relish. I should like to say to my young friends that as they grow up I trust they will remember there are other occupations as honourable and as profitable as service under Government, as the study of the law, or even as the practice of the medical profession. Ladies and gentlemen, I have myself long been a Government servant and I still am, so I am not going to say a word in disparagement of that profession. (Laughter.) Neither would I say a word of disparagement of either the lawyers or the doctors, from a wholesome fear of what the consequences might be. (Renewed laughter.) But after all I am tempted to say that the world is not confined to these three classes and indeed were I disposed to be flippant I should say the world ought

to endeavour to get on in spite of them. (Laughter.) I would remind you that India has a great record in the past. In ancient times arts and crafts found their home in India. Its industries and its productions were celebrated throughout the world. Is it too much to hope that some of those industries which seem to have languished may be restored to vitality? I believe that with a proper system of technical education that may be done, and I sincerely trust that during the time I am among you I may be privileged to see great strides made in that direction. (Applause.) Now as the very pleasant and interesting ceremony of presenting the prizes is about to commence I will not detain you from its consideration for a moment longer, except to say that one portion of the report, which was received with considerable favour, alluded to the fact that you had a holiday on the 29th January, and I am going to ask the authorities of this Institution if they will be good enough, as a memento of my wife's and my own first coming amongst you, to select some suitable day on which to give you a holiday in our honour. (Applause.) Let me say in conclusion how heartily we thank you for your welcome of us here this afternoon and how cordially we wish long and continued prosperity to the Institution. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ozanne announced that a lady had that morning sent a watch to be given to the best girl in the highest standard, who must be without parents.

Lady Northcote then distributed the prizes to the girls, and thereafter his Excellency the Governor presented the prizes to the boys.

The Lord Bishop, in moving a vote of thanks to their Excellencies for the part they had taken in the afternoon's proceedings, said he felt quite sure that his proposal would prove a popular one. He thought their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were entitled to their gratitude not only for the services they had done them that afternoon, but also for the innumerable services which they had already done to Bombay since their arrival. (Applause.) He felt sure that the heart of Bombay was deeply appreciative and grateful for the interest which their Excellencies had shown in the well-being of several of the institutions of the City by giving substantial help to them. (Applause.) His Lordship hoped the remarks made by his Excellency in regard to the scheme of giving technical education in the Institution would be borne in mind by those interested in its welfare. The question of technical and industrial education was of vital importance to their national interests and a great estimate was made of it in England. He was not quite sure that the same appreciation of its value existed in this country. He hoped that the words which had fallen that afternoon from the lips of his Excellency the Governor, who had expressed himself so forcibly and who spoke from a large personal experience of commercial life in London, would make their impression and would tend to change the opinion, which existed in the minds of many on the value of technical education. It was to be fervently desired that any prejudice that might exist in this country against manual arts would disappear, and the advantages of such an education would be gradually fully realised. The Bishop then moved a cordial vote of thanks to both their Excellencies for the honour they had done the Society by their presence and expressed the hope that they would continue to extend their sympathy and support to the Institution. (Applause.)

General Ventris seconded the proposition, and the vote was accorded by the whole assembly giving three hearty cheers for their Excellencies.

The children then went through a very interesting programme of music, which was rendered exceedingly well and the cadet corps performed the rifle exercise, which was greatly applauded. With the singing of the National Anthem the company broke up.

RELIGION AND OUR REVERSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the weight of so many calamities that afflict our people at the present time, I pass over a score of apologies for suggesting that a tone might be given to our sympathy, and whole one expression to our sense of defeat, by an appeal to the higher aids of religion. We are in the pangs of a mighty famine officially reported as being, perhaps, the greatest on record. The death-roll from plague within the past four years, is enormous, and it would appear that instead of abating, the evil is growing in virulence and persistency. Our disasters in South Africa have filled the nation with anxiety, and many a home is mourning its losses. We must admit these facts, while they cannot fail to appeal to our deepest sympathies. When human resources disappoint us, it is noble to meet humiliation with humility, and wise to acknowledge the Power, that is supreior to all other power, even that of destruction. Would it be unreasonable to entertain the suggestion that a day of intercessory Prayer might be instituted throughout India, for the cessation of evils, that have baffled our best endeavours? We admit as an expression of good will and loyalty, the public prayers that have been offered by non-Christian communities for the success of our enterprises in South Africa; it would be setting them in return a poor example of our Christian honesty and patriotism, were we to pride ourselves on being superior to these methods of showing either. To be practical, we may take it for granted that the leaders of Religious Communities in India would make no difficulty in appointing a day or period when public prayers might be offered for the deliverance of our unfortunate people from the scourges of "war, pestilence and famine;" provided the people could be got at by some means that would enable them generally to express their co-operation in the matter. It would rest more with the Press than with the Pulpit to cause the suggestion to be laid before the people. If the notion were adopted it would do no harm to those who believe in the efficacy of such measures, while it might do some good to those that don't. To the former I need offer no apology for making this suggestion public, and I do not hesitate to invite the expression of their opinion on the subject. We have reason to be grateful for the more hopeful aspect of affairs in South Africa as the result of our recent successes, but that should not alter the purport of this letter.—Yours, &c.,

FR. JOSEPH CARROLL.

Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st March 1900.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company—Town Hall Compound—Sub divisional 10 inch R M L Gun drill.

To-day No 3 Sub division at 8-30 p.m., and No 2 Sub division at 9-15 p.m.

To-morrow No 4 Sub division at 8-45 p.m., and No 1 Sub division at 9 30 p.m.

No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m., 10 inch R M L Gun drill.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head quarters on Thursday after drill.

3. The collective firing competition for the Hon Col's prize will take place at Coorla on the afternoon of Saturday the 24th instant. Ranges between 400 and 200 yards. Terms of the Competition can be obtained by Nos I on application to Head quarters and will be posted up at the Club.

Dress:—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

4. Match XI of the Association at Shuttle targets at an unknown range will be fired on the afternoon of the 24th inst. Entrance 8 annas. Conditions can be seen at the Head-quarters and at the Club. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-10 and 4 p.m. (local time), and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,

A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,

Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st March 1900.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress—Review Order,—Khaki.

(2) Every member who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this Parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this Parade.

(6) Ammunition or black boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-protectors in their Pouches to this parade. Arrangements regarding re issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 21st inst., on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters. Candidates for proficiency certificates are requested to attend.

3. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4108 Vol P H Vogel F Company from 14th March to 13th May 1900.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held on Monday evening, at the Cathedral High School, the Bishop of Bombay presiding. There was a large attendance.

THE REPORT.

The Rev. J. H. Lord, the Secretary, read the report for the past year which stated that the local branch of the S. P. C. K. had during the current year, published at a cost of Rs. 137-8 0, out of its own funds, an edition of 1,000 copies of an English pamphlet by the Rev. C. S. Rivington entitled "Studies in Hinduism." It had also brought out on its own responsibility, by an arrangement with the Kolhapur Mission Press, a new edition of 1,000 copies of the "Marathi Church Hymnal," a book which has an assured sale, without indenting upon the funds of the Home Society for the purpose. It had further out of its own local funds, provided honorariums for the translators of three Vernacular works, viz., Rs. 100 for the translation into Marathi of "Maclean's shilling class book of Old Testament History" Rs. 30 for that of "The first Temptation," and Rs. 30 for that of "Whiter than Snow." The amount realized through the depot by the sale of books was somewhat in excess of that of last year; and although the aggregate number of publications sold during the present year suffered great diminution compared with the totals of former years, the diminution had chiefly taken place in the case of such small things as tracts, cards, &c. The income from church offertories had once more declined. Whereas last year a sum of Rs. 605-7-10 was realised from this course, besides Rs. 258 especially given for the extinction of the then existing debt, the sum of Rs. 508-11-11 only has been contributed this year in offertories. Eleven churches only have furnished offertories during the year—of these, excluding Surat, only six are churches served through the ecclesiastical establishment. Subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 275, as against Rs. 295 last year excluding special donations made last year for the extinction of the debt, amounting to Rs 220 besides. During the year the translation committee have brought out two works at the cost of grants made by the Parent Society, entitled respectively, "Whiter than Snow" and the 'First Temptation." As long ago as 1889 the Bombay committee's report contained the words: "The chief difficulty of the society particularly in respect to its Book depot, is summed up in the three words "want of capital." The difficulty is no less now. With larger capital it would be possible to stock the depot with a more representative store of theological books; with larger income from donations and offertories it would be possible to attempt many more works of diocesan usefulness. It is to be hoped that such enlarged support may in the future be forthcoming as may render the Bombay branch of the S. P. C. K. a more worthy representative of the venerable organisation at home.

The Bishop in addressing the meeting said the Society was two hundred years old and in England it was always known by the name of the "venerable society." Those who took the trouble of reading the annual reports of that Society found that it was doing a great and good work. The branch which they had in Bombay was a somewhat insignificant concern. It was only a book-depot. Their working capital was so small that it was impossible to have a very large stock of books, and it could not compete successfully with the great book-depots of the city. He hoped that people would awake to a sense of their duty towards the Society and assist in setting up a better depot in Bombay than they possessed at present. His Lordship dwelt upon the scope of the work undertaken by the Parent Society and made an eloquent appeal for funds to enable them to put the Bombay branch on a better footing. In conclusion he referred in terms of praise to the valuable services rendered by Rev. Lord in connection with the Society.

On the motion of the Rev. E. F. Brown, seconded by Rev. Father Nicholson, the report was adopted.

The treasurer's report was taken as read, after which the results of the voting for the Select Committee were declared as follow:—Surgeon Major Dimmock, Rev. Father Biscoe, Rev. F. N. Hill, Rev. T. Davis, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, Rev. G. Ledgard, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Surgeon Colonel J. S. Wilkins, Rev. J. D. Ozanne, Mr. F. S. Punnett, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy and the Rev. C Barham.

Rev. W. A. Roberts moved and Rev. C. Barham seconded that the following gentlemen be nominated for appointment by the Parent Society to form the Translation Committee for ensuing year: Rev. G. Ledgard, Rev. Father Biscoe, Rev. D. L. Joshi, Rev. W. A. Roberts, Rev. J. D. Ozanne, Rev. J. W. Kimble, Mr. B. N. Athavle and Mr. S. L. Joshi. The following gentlemen were asked to act as translation referees: Rev. G. Ledgard, Rev. N. V. Athavle, Rev. C. King, Rev. S. B. Lotlikar, Rev. C. S. Rivington, Rev. D. K. Shinde, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. B. N Athavle, and Mr. S. L. Joshi.

The proposition was adopted.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH.

1st Entries closed at 7 p.m. on Monday, 19th March.

The Spring Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr J B's b aus g Security 5 years
2 Mr J Hamilton's br aus m Churchlight 6 years
3 Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage aged
4 Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Wilfred by Sunrise dam Princess 5 years
5 Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore 6 years
6 Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin's ch aus m Light of the age aged
7 Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil Gow aged

See note at end.

The Epsom Plate—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4 aged
2 H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain aged
3 H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai aged
4 Messrs. Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan
5 Mr S C P's ch a h Chand aged
6 Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy
7 Mr Finch's b a h Admirer
8 Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma aged

New Pony Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

1 Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Plebeian 13 3 1-2
2 Mr Ali bin Fallo's ch a h China 13 3 1-2
3 Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Beauty 13 3
4 Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
5 Mr A M Shamian's b a h Chance for 13 2 3-4
6 Mr Mohsin Abdool Aziz's a h Toofan 13 3 1-2
7 Mr A Tammi's g a h Kohinoor 13 3 1-2
8 Mr Mahomed Sajee Ibrahim's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
9 Mr S A W's ch a h Damisee 13 3
10 Mr Baldrey's b a h Brigand 13 3

Medium Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr Ali b'n Amer's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
2 Mr M Khashram's g a h Pilot 14
3 Mr A Faulke's g a h Patrick 13 3 1-2

Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
2 Mr A R Amer's g a h Councillor 13 2 1-2
3 Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert 13 3
4 Mr Thomas's b a h Kiswa 13 2 1-2
5 Messrs G K and D D's g a h Chauvan 13 2
6 Mr S C P's g a h Hawk 13 2
7 Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed 13 2 3-1
8 Mr Moochool Shah's b a g Pilgrim 13 3
9 Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar 13 2 3-4
10 Mr B's g a g Twilight 13 2

All Pony Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn 13 2 1-2
2 Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite II late Marguerite by Curraghmore—h c dam by Rattle by Rat aplan 13 2 1-2
3 Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress 13 3
4 Mr Farmer's ch aus m Tucker 13 2

Selling Race—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr J Mollison's ch cb g Sandy 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
2 Mr A R Amer's b a h Quality 13 1 1-2 Rs 1,000
3 Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert 13 3 Rs 800
4 Mr Farmer's ch cb g Adoration 13 1 1-4 Rs 600
5 Mr Farmer's ch cb m Common late Quality 13 3 Rs 600
6 Mr Hamool Aboo Shaba's b a h Mudag 13 1 Rs 1,500
7 Mr Milward's g a h Thunder 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
8 Capt H Purvi's b a h Advocate 13 1 3-4 Rs 1,000
9 Mr S A W's ch a h S K S late Successor 13 1 3-4 Rs 1,000
10 Mr Baldrey's bl a h Engine 13 3 Rs. 700
11 Mr S C P's ch a h Fanala 13 2 3-4 Rs 800
12 Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Jupiter 13 1 3-4 Rs 1,000
13 Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4 Rs. 1,000

The Spring Stakes.

N.B.—This race is for all fresh landed Horses and other Horses which have not won race value Rs 500, instead of as originally advertised.

Second entries closed at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Notice—Medium Stakes—Race is declared void.

All Pony Plate—Notice whether race will be run or not will be given on Thursday.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

Consolation Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Horses landed since 1st August 1899 which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over. W A. Allowance—Horses which have never started 5 lb Ponies 5 lb. Distance 6 furlongs.

Auction Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13·3 and under landed since 1st August 1899. 13·3 entered for Rs. 1 0) to carry 10st W I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Ponies which have never started allowed 5 lb. Distance 1-2 mile.

Entry Rs. 10 to close at 10 a.m. Thursday 22nd and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 12 noon Friday 23rd March.

Terms programme 12th Extra Meeting apply

CECIL GRAY,

Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Marmagoa on Thursday, says:—As promised, I send to-day a fresh budget of news from this side, together with a few important suggestions for the consideration of the Portuguese authorities, especially now that his Excellency the Governor-General has issued the necessary instructions for a revision of the customs' tariff and actually presided at the first meeting of the Customs' Revisionary Committee, held on the 13th instant, pressing on its members the necessity for an immediate reform of the customs' tariff. It appears incredible, but it is, nevertheless, a painful fact that an import duty of 4 annas per seer, which is much less than a pound, is levied on black tea, no matter its quality, and of six annas per seer on green tea, so that gun powder or dust tea, which is so much appreciated, especially by the middle and lower classes, and is obtainable and largely consumed in Bombay at 4 to 6 annas per pound is here subject to an import duty of 4 annas per seer, equivalent to five annas per pound, nearly cent. per cent. Comment is superfluous. There are a few other articles, also heavily charged, when imported, which need to be attended to. Turning to exports, the duty on copras (dry cocoanuts) must be removed *in toto*, for there is no reason why there should be any duty when oil is free. Unless this also is made free, there is no prospect of the Governor's project of encouraging the exportation of copras to Marseilles, Hamburg and Genoa being ever carried out with profit to planters or exporters. This country can easily export 15,000 tons per year, which means cargoes for twelve ships, direct from Marmagoa to Europe. Then again, why charge an export duty on fruit and poultry. The rearing of poultry and the cultivation of sweet potatoes, onions, mangoes, pine-apples, &c., are industries, which give labour and bread to the poorer classes, and it is a suicidal error to impose taxes on such articles, which entail at the same time considerable extra work on the customs' officials, without a corresponding gain. If an impulse is to be given to agriculture and other industries, all export duties must be forthwith removed, and any small loss of revenue made up in some other day, but it is a false economy and contrary to the teachings of political economy to saddle almost prohibitive duties on exports. It is like killing the goose that lays golden eggs! The result of all this extraordinarily heavy taxation is to further depress their country and to ruin its poor inhabitants or compel them to emigrate! It would be well to imitate British India in this respect.

His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has gone to Mahableshwar, where he is to spend this year the hot season, which has already set in here with vigour, and all those who can afford to leave are arranging to go to places nearer the sea and to localites famed for mineral and spring-water baths, such as Asnora, Carauzalem and Ambora, near the far-famed village of Siroda. I really wonder why the Goanese gentry do not go to Castle Rock, which is about 4,000 feet high, and is the terminus of the West India Portuguese Railway. As yet only Englishmen and a few Portuguese Europeans appreciate this elevated, pretty-healthy and thickly-wooded hill.

This country is going ahead, at least so far as journalism is concerned, if we are to judge from the fact that a daily paper, called the "Heraldo" is now published at Pangim, and has been so far well conducted.

The enterprising Bombay merchants are beginning to devote their attention to this part of the world, and already Messrs. Graham and Co. of your city have established, near Marmagoa harbour, a bulk petroleum oil depot. A steam coir factory has also been projected by a few native gentlemen from Bombay, of the success of which I am, however, rather doubtful, unless it is worked in conjunction with an oil factory, for at present the bulk of cocoanuts is exported with husks, while the husks of cocoanuts consumed in the country are used for fuel and manure after being reduced to ashes. This is not a novel scheme, and was projected four years ago by a well-known Portuguese gentleman of your city, who even obtained from Government a monopoly, or exclusive privilege, for spinning and weaving coir and all other kinds of fibrous materials in Goa, Damaun and Diu for twenty years, but he gave up the scheme, which was to have been worked on the principle of a limited joint stock company with a capital of a lakh of rupees, in shares of one hundred rupees each, nearly all subscribed for in Bombay, on his finding out the difficulty of getting a constant and large supply of cocoanut husks, delivered at the intended factory at Cortallim, even at rupees three per mille. It is to be hoped, however, the present projectors will be more fortunate, which they are likely to be, should they be able to raise sufficient capital, and the exportation of copras become a fait accompli when Government abolish the present export duty of one rupee per cwt.

The Western India Portuguese Railway is progressing satisfactorily so far as traffic is concerned, and its prospects are much brighter than they were three years ago, thanks to the combined efforts of the Governor, the Agent and the Traffic Superintendent of the Company the last two officers deserving great credit for working the line without any accident and to the satisfaction of the merchants.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind, a brisk fall at Jhansi, Jeypore, Madras and Coimbatore, and a slight rise or fall over the rest of the country. Readings are highest on the West Coast, and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are steep.

Winds in the North-West Provinces exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and Central India, and fresh to light in other places.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the mean of the season in the Punjab, Rajputana, Berar and North-West Provinces, and at Neemuch, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Cochin, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 5° to 14° in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Nagpur and Cuddapah, and the lowest 62° at Lahore, Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Sirsa, Karachi, Ahmedabad Jubbulpore, Bombay, Belgaum, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore.

Rain amounting to 0·10 cents, has fallen at Lahore and a few drops at Sirsa and Jacobabad.

The isobars indicate that the low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has deepened a little and has moved eastwards, and about Jhansi.

The barometer is more than two lengths of an inch below the normal. The weather in the Punjab, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, North-West and Central Provinces is in a somewhat unsettled condition and fresh to strong winds are likely.

G. L. TOWERS,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·859
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·5
Dew Point		7·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		74·2
General Directions of wind*		NNE, WNW, W, WNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	218

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS

Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 19.

10 p.m.	77·4

TUESDAY.—MARCH 20.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	81·7

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, March 21.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday, March 21.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev C. W. Thorne

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

Thursday, March 22.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion for those at the Seat of War.

THE "Journal de St. Petersburg" publishes a paragraph showing that Muhammadan subjects of the Russian Government are prohibited from making any pilgrimages this year to Mecca or the holy places in Mesopotamia. The prohibition is decreed in the interests of the public health.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the result of the competition for the "Nicholson Challenge Cup" presented by Lt.-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, and open to teams of seven from each Company to be selected by their Company Commanding Officer.

To be shot for on the Coorla Range during the drill season. Conditions:—Distances 700 and 800 yarks. Rifle: Such Rifle as the Corps may for the time being be armed with but no private Rifle may be used. Minimum Pull-off 6 lbs. Number of shots 10 at each distance. Sighting shots 2 at each distance. Position Any military. Targets and scoring Regulation. Ammunition Government.

	Score 700 yards.	Score 800 yards.	Total.
B COMPANY.			
Sergt F H English	28	32	60
Vol A D Bingham	28	30	58
Sergt A A Irvine	30	24	54
Major T M English	24	24	48
Corpl M Veevers	16	29	45
Cr Sergt E W Thomas	16	27	43
Lieut A R Sharp	13	29	42
Total	155	195	350
D COMPANY.			
Vol R D Carson	29	30	59
Sergt J A Mackinnon	35	24	59
Cr Sergt H Black	32	25	57
Lce Corpl R J Byrne	24	24	48
Vol H Netcher	28	20	48
Vol H Nicholls	23	15	38
Vol R Lowe	19	13	32
Total	190	131	311
A COMPANY.			
Capt D J Sharp	34	25	59
Vol G Clarke	27	29	56
Vol F Gidney	37	17	54
Vol H Fitzpatrick	31	16	47
Vol R H Selkirk	24	20	44
Vol J R Miller	23	11	34
Sergt P J Boylette	17	13	30
Total	193	131	324
F COMPANY.			
Sergt E Chitts	32	28	60
Corpl H Row	27	28	55
Cr Sergt J W Seager	30	25	55
Sergt S Simpson	23	19	42
Vol C Harris	20	20	40
Lce Corpl H E Miller	19	19	38
Vol R Rean	23	10	33
Total	174	149	323

The cup was previously won as follows:—

Won by A Company, 1893 94 with 400 points.
" A Company, 1894-95 with 364 "
" D Company, 1895 96 with 416 "
" D Company, 1896-97 with 423 "
" D Company, 1898-99 with 359 "

Owing to the Ranges being under repair, the Cup was no fired for during the Season 1897-98.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE following donations and subscriptions have been promised since the last published list on the 2nd March, 1900:—

DONATIONS.

	Rs.
J D Inverarity	100
Officers of R I M S Clive	100
The Standard Oil Company	100
Anonymous Fancy Fete	100
Comptoir N d'Escompte de Paris	80
Messrs Leopold Cassella and Co	75
E B Raikes, Esq	50
Ernest A Goll, Esq	30
E C B Acworth, Esq	30
Messrs Prior de Saone and Co	25
Messrs Lawrence and Mayo	25
Messrs Latham and Co	25
T H Moore, Esq	20
H B Thurburn, Esq	10

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.
Killick Nixon and Co	100
Ralli Brothers	100
B B and C I Ry Co (Second half yearly Subscription)	100
The Chartered Bank	100
The National Bank	100
R H Macaulay, Esq	50
Sir Charles Ollivant	50
E B Raikes, Esq	50
Messrs Lund and Blockley	50
C W Chitty, Esq	50
J C G Bowen, Esq	30
F A Reddie, Esq	25
J B Macbeth, Esq	25
D Graham, Esq	25
J M Dick, Esq	25
Messrs Marcks and Co	25
J F Mitchel, Esq	25
T H French, Esq	25
M R Jardine, Esq	20
S E Shellim, Esq	20
Leslie Firth, Esq	20
T D Moore, Esq	15
E W Noble, Esq	10
T A Bland, Esq	10
E R Smetham Esq	10
P Byrne, Esq	10
G W Moir, Esq	10
S J Story, Esq	10

Donations to the Building Fund for the additional quarters for the Nurses of the Private Nursing Staff.

	Rs.
The National Bank	500
The Chartered Bank	5 0

DEATH OF A PARSEE SOLICITOR.

WE regret to record the death of the oldest Parsee solicitor and notary public of Bombay, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, which took place early yesterday morning in the fifty-third year of his age. The deceased was born in 1847, but was unmarried. He was a son of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nasarwanjee Cama, one of the pioneers of native female education in this city; and at the age of 12 was sent to England for his education. He was subsequently articled to Messrs. Upton Johnson and Co., solicitors of London. Having passed his examination as a solicitor, Mr. Jamsetjee returned to Bombay in 1872, and set up in business as a solicitor, which he carried on alone up to the time of his death. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Member of the Municipal Corporation, and carried on for many years the duties of honorary secretary to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. He was also for several years president of the Gayen Utejak Mandali or Native Philharmonic Society, for the success of which he worked with unflagging zeal and great interest. Mr. Jamsetjee was one of the two Parsee trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole, a purely Hindu institution, the other trustee being Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. He acted as solicitor to the Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund Committee and also to a similar fund started by the Parsee employes of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. His funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon was very largely attended; and as a mark of respect to his memory, the office of his firm and the Alexandra Institution were closed yesterday.

OUR INTERESTS IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I have reason to believe that the Foreign Office is being strongly urged by the leading commercial interests in Southern Persia to come to a frank and equitable arrangement with the Russian Government as to the position of Persia. There is not the least desire, I understand, to precipitate the political disintegration of the Shah's dominions, but there can be no question that the steady advance of Russia southwards from the Caspian, culminating in the recent financial agreement by which a Russian bank (for all practical purposes the Russian Government) has obtained a firm if at present only a prospective control over the finances of Persia, has aroused a very genuine feeling of alarm as to the security of our commercial interests in the Persian Gulf. Commercial and political interests in Asia are so inextricably bound up together that it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate them; and it cannot be denied that we have both political and commercial interests of considerable importance in the Persian Gulf and in Southern Persia. There is grave danger lest our Foreign Office should follow its customary policy of mixed bluster and concession, with the usual results; and to avert the consequences of such a futile and disastrous line of conduct the Government is being urged to face the situation frankly, to acknowledge that Russia is clearly within her rights in seeking to establish her influence in Northern Persia, and on the basis of this acknowledgment to establish on a firmer footing our own position in Southern Persia. The great salt desert affords a natural boundary between the two spheres of influence, and the case seems eminently one in which the policy of "the open door" might be adopted. The Tsar would probably welcome a frank advance from the British Foreign Office, and there is at least some hope that the mistakes we have made in the past in Persia may be partially rectified by these means, while it is certain that the policy, compounded partly of resentment and partly of menace, will achieve no useful result.

"SEA POWER."

FORECAST BY CAPTAIN MAHAN.

AT a dinner in New York, Captain Mahan said that the Power of the immediate future would be a sea Power. As he looked upon the Isthmain Canal he saw that America would be rushed into becoming a sea Power, such as would not have been foreseen a few years ago. Whatever the issue of the Boer war, it would cause Great Britain, already the greatest Power at sea, to become even greater. By sea armies would be transported to any part of the world. Land forces would depend almost on sea Power. The war in the Philippines would have the effect of forcing the United States to become a tremendous sea Power. There was no taking a back track now. America would be compelled to become what Great Britain had already become, and she must have a standing army.

PRESIDENT STEYN INTERVIEWED.

THE NATIVE QUESTION.

A CORRESPONDENT describes in the "Daily Graphic" an interview he had with President Steyn:—

It was just a twelvemonth after the ridiculous raid into the Tranvaal that I had an opportunity of visiting Mr. Steyn, President of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein.

Mr. Steyn received me without any of that lobby waiting and ushering with which the ordinary British official makes an approach to his augustness appear almost an act of presumption, and I entered his plain but spacious working room in the old Volksraad building with scant ceremony.

This accessibility is characteristic of the Dutch Republics in South Africa, although with Kruger it takes an exaggerated form, the Transvaal President receiving his visitors with a coarse familiarity and gross arrogance offensive to any man of refinement. But Mr. Steyn is quite a different stamp of man from the Transvaal dictator, and he courteously greeted me in excellent English, which is not surprising, for he finished his studises at the Inner Temqle, in London, after two and a half years similarly spent in Holland. He informed me that he studied in London so as to be prepared to practise his profession as a lawyer, should—as then seemed probable—the Free State elect to come under the suzerainty of Government of Great Britain in South Africa.

"I myself," said the President, 'transact business in English, but when I am at home I am Dutch."

I drew up a list of questions, and submitted them to Mr. Steyn, asking him whether there was anything indiscreet in any one of them. After he had persued them, he replied he had no objection to answer these inquiries, which I subjoin, with the President's remarks in answer. These answers I also subsequently submitted to his correction, that I might not inadvertently misrepresent his meaning.

"Does the Orange Free State occupy the same relative position to Great Britain as does the Transvaal

"No; the Orange Free State is perfectly independent. The country is not hampered by restrictions concerning liberty of making treaties. The Orange Free State makes treaties and publishes them. Clause IV. of the Convention beewen Great Britain and the South African Republic (Transvaal), concerning supervision of treaties, has no meaning. It does more harm than good—acting like a bit irritating. The Free State enjoys perfect freedom in this respect, and has no such source of irritation. We have never made a treaty detrimental to South Africa. This is due to this freedom, which extended to the Transvaal, would work as beneficially as in the Orange Free State."

"Does the Orange Free State Convention guarantee more liberty to British subjects than the Transvaal Convention?"

"No, but the Convention has been twice broken by the British Government. The memory of this is revived by the Raid, which has reawakened distrust between Dutch and English. If such a raid were repeated it would mean war not only in the South African Republic but all over South Africa. The two instances when the British Government broke the Convention were when the British interfered illegally in Basutoland (clause II) and stopped the sale of ammunition to the Orange Free State (Clause VIII) (Woodhouse, Cape Government), 1865."

"Why is there no British Consul in the Orange Free State?"

"I cannot say. According to the Covention there can be one on the border."

"Do you have any trouble with British citizens?"

"No; but some young burghers of British origin refused to go on commando when ordered at the time of the Raid in January, 1896. They were not compelled to take up arms, but the facts have been communicated to the High Commissioner. (Here Mr. Steyn spoke in praise of Sir H. Robinson.) Hence the Volksraad will add an oath of fealty to the burgher's qualification. A man cannot claim to be a burgher here and a British citizen at the same time; it is ridiculous. If we had Johannesburg we might have trouble too, as it is, we have none.

In the course of further conversation Mr. Steyn said that there was an idea that the Dutchman was a native slave driver. He wished that I could see something of the natives myself, as he believed that the natives in the Free State were more prosperous than anywere else in South Africa; but he admitted that no native can acquire landed property. Drink is forbidden to the native. Book education only he regarded as a mistake; but instruction in handicraft, as practised by Roman Catholic missions, was successful.

The emphasis laid by Mr. Steyn upon the Dutch element in South Africa, together with a baseless anxiety he betrayed during this interview that the British were attempting to destroy the Dutch language, showed that, in common with the majority of his fellow Afrikanders he viewed the constant increase of British influence all over South Africa with alarm. It will also be noted that the general tendency of Mr. Steyn's policy, as shown in his replies with reference to the treatment of Uitlanders in the Transvaal, was in favour of adopting the unconciliatory and coercive methods characteristic of Kruger's oligarchy.

As regards Mr. Steyn's laudatory remarks concerning the treatment of natives by the Orange Free Staters I cannot accept them as conclusive. It would not be just to accuse all the Dutch of being "slave drivers," but I have seen natives returning to the Eastern Province and Bussutoland who preferred making a long journey outside and round the Free State border rather than a short journey across it, on account of the abuse of the pass system, and the easy prey the natives' savings become to any Dutch rogue who chooses to hold them up. A native who kills a Dutchman is hanged, but a Dutchman who kills a native is rather admired than otherwise.

In conclusion be it said, and I have seen and spoken with both men, that Mr. Steyn is an educated man and a gentleman—not a gross boor and a bullying ranter like Kruger, with whom he is, of course, now intimately bound in making a bold bid for Dutch supremacy.

THE PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE IN A NAVAL FIGHT.

MR. GOSCHEN said some things the other day, which, 'Engineering" thinks, will come rather as a surprise to a good many who hold views on this subject. He was of opinion that the wastage of ships would be faster than the wastage of men. "A ship, in these modern days, with the machinery and engines of every kind involved, may easily be put out of action without the crew suffering severely at all." It would be satisfactory to know whether this is an expression of Mr. Goschen's own opinion, or whether he was speaking also for his naval colleagues on the Board. By far the greater number of sea fights have been decided, like land fights, by the killing or wounding of men; and although the nature of the ships has changed entirely since the great naval wars, it is difficult to see exactly where the immunity of *personnel*, as compared to *materiel*, comes in. Of course a ship may, as Mr. Goschen says, be put out of action without the crew suffering severely; but we cannot see that such an event is probable. No British ship would cease fighting until her guns were silenced or her motive power destroyed; and it is difficult to conceive such things being brought about by the action of an enemy and without enormous loss of life. In the old days wooden ships were not often sunk in action, although they sometimes foundered afterwards; but if a modern ship is less likely to keep afloat, she is more likely to take her crew to the bottom with her. The putting of a ship out of action by the mishap to machinery without the crew suffering at the same time, could hardly be more than a defect of an accidental nature which could probably soon be remedied by the engineering staff, or by the aid of one of those floating factories of which we have some hope from Mr. Goschen's speech. The machinery of a warship is generally too well protected to stand the chance of serious injury whilst the crew remained unscathed. With the enormous powers of offence of modern weapons, especially the quickfiring and machine guns, neither ships nor crews will go through a close action without suffering severely. If vessels are lost, the crews will probably go with them; and if they are brought into port it will take far less time to repair the ships than to train fresh men to take the place of those killed or disabled. That is an argument in favour of a reserve of men rather than a reserve of ships. On the other hand, two ships might come in much battered, and each with a loss, perhaps, of half its total complement. In that case the surviving men might be combined, and go to sea at once in a fresh ship that had been held in reserve. The problem is largely one of finance, and needs a careful weighing of the probabilities and cost.

A "REUTER" telegram from Washigton states that the Foreign Relations Committee of the House has reported unfavourably on a plan for the reorganisation of the Diplomatic and Consular Service on a Civil Service basis. The Committee has taken favourable action in regard to the Bill appointing a woman delegate to represent the United States at the unveiling of the Lafayette Statue in Paris.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

THAT the Society (which a Fellow Citizen of ours helped Mr. Cazalet to found some nine years ago) continues to do good work—can be gathered from the following notice in the *Queen* of February 24. An interesting paper entitled "Notes of Encouragement and Hindrances to the Work of the A.R.L.S." by the Rev. H. A. Venables, of Florence, was read (in the absence from London of the author) by Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., at the last meeting of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensignton, Mr. E. A. Cazalet, president of the society, in the chair. After dwelling at some length on the main objects of the A.R.L.S., which were to promote friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia, and, with this end in view, to encourage a better acquaintance with the Russian literature and language, and a truer knowledge of the Russian people, Mr. Venables pointed out various hopeful signs indicative of the progress made in the accomplishment of the society's objects, among those who as yet had not actively joined its ranks. It was interesting in this connection to note the remarkable and wide-spread influence exerted by the personality of Father John, of Cronstadt, the extent of which might be judged by the fact that, notwithstanding the divergent doctrines held respectively by the Greek Church and the Free Church of Scotland, Father John and his book, "My Life in Christ," had been taken as subjects for Bible classes recently held in Edinburgh by Dr. Whyte, a leading Scotch divine. In America, too, the life and work of the Russian priest had caused a lively interest to be taken in the church which he so nobly represented. The reception accorded to the present Bishop of London, when as Bishop of Peterborough he attended the Czar's coronation was still fresh in everyone's memory, while not less impressive and suggestive were the courtesies and attentions shown still more recently to the Archbishop of York. After referring to the strange fascination of Russian life and character over all with whom they came in contact, and which, although difficult to define, almost invariably created the desire for further and deeper acquaintance, Mr. Venables, in conclusion, observed that whatever could be done either by societies or individuals to promote kindly relations between the English nation and the subjects of the great White Czar, and to deepen the conviction that their mutual progress and expansion, although necessarily different, need not be antagonistic, deserved the sympathy and support of all who were interested in the welfare of the human race. Among those taking part in the subsequent discussion were Miss Phibbs, Sir Sidney Shipper, Mr. Skrene, Mr. Gerrare, Col. Powell, Mr. Kirby, the Rev. Arthur Cazalet, and the president, who, in moving a vote of thanks for the paper just read, referred to the high appreciation in which its author was held by the English residents in Florence, and stated that on the occasion of a meeting lately held in honour of the Czar's 'Congress of Peace," the wellchosen remarks made by the Rev. A. Venables were telegraphed to St. Petersburg by the Russian Consul in Italy.

THE SOUDAN.

THE NEW MILITARY DANGER.

AN army order is published at Omdurman stating that the Court of Inquiry convened to report on the recent cases of insubordination in the Egyptian army has completed the first part of its deliberations, and that the decisions of the Court, which have been ratified by the Khedive's Government, are to be promulgated to the army and read at three successive parades. The judgment of the Court is as follows:—A captain in the 14th Battalion of Soudanese is cashiered, and a lieutenant is placed on half pay. A captain of the 11th Battalion is cashiered and a corporal dismissed from the army with ignominy. A lieutenant in the 8th Battalion is cashiered and a lieutenant placed on half-pay. The cashiered officers have been sent to Cairo under arrest. Everything is quiet in the garrison at Omdurman.

THE Londoner will move with perplexity through the once familiar galleries of the Louvre, if he visits them next May. Almost every room will have been rehung, and the canvases shifted about for a new classification. That famous Salon Carre of the Louvre was familiar ground to most visitors. It was a relief to go into that superb Square Room and feel certain we should find the old friends in the old places. And, moreover, all these masterpieces of so many schools, somehow, never seemed to clash with one another. On one wall we saw the colossal Veronese in all its decorative splendour, and quite close to it Holbein's "Erasmus," as finished and delicate as a miniature, and the contrast did not offend. But the constitution of the Salon Carre will be to a large measure recast before the Paris Season opens in May. It has been decided that in the case of many great painters—Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, and others—all the work the gallery holds of each shall be hung in one group or panel. The zeal for classifying and methodising is responsible for this innovation. And so the happy idea of assembling in one important room the gems of a whole collection has to be given up. The old arrangement gave a distinction to the gallery, which the Louvre shared only with the Uffizzi. And now we hear that even the Tribuna is to lose its peculiar cachet. That same passion for classifying has broken out on the Arno, too, and the pictures are in a great measure to be rearranged so that several rooms shall each contain a one-man show.



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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

If the Empire has cause to be proud of the defence of Kimberley it has equal cause for pride in its relief, notwithstanding the fact that during the past forty years English and colonial troops have performed some notable marches. South Africa has been described by a cynical traveller as a desert with remarkably rich oases scattered over it, and to-day these are parched by the heat. To travel over the heavy sand of the veldt under a broiling sun requires the finest qualities, for cold helps to brace a soldier on the march heat enervates him. Moreover, his sufferings from want of water are not to be described, and the greyish-yellow shining surface of the sand dazzles his eyes. When to these afflictions are added a dust storm, thunder lightning, and rain, the cheerfulness and determination of those who followed General French were worthy of admiration.

If Commandant Ferreira, whose death in the field is reported in a recent despatch, was the doughty partisan chief who played a distinguished part in Natal and South Africa in the troubled relations of Dutch, Zulus, British, and natives forty years ago, a very courageous, wily, and able leader has disappeared from the scene of his constant activity. We do not know if he was well treated by our Government or not for his aid in Transvaal difficulties, but it is understood that he complained of us, and it is certain that he rendered Lord Wolseley very efficient assistance in the expedition against Secocoeni. In the assault on the "Fighting Kopje," of which General Sir H. Brackenbury gave a most interesting account a short time ago in *Blackwood*, Ferreira led the column on the right of our array in person and stormed the heights most gallantly, very much interested in securing some of the chief's fat cattle, and in honour and reward for himself. He was a rarival or survival of the old soldier of fortune, and the fear of his name was widespread among the native tribes.

The circumstances connected with the return of Lieut.-Colonel Gough to England from the command of the 9th Lancers on the Modder after the action at Enslin will no doubt be fully investigated, and in justice to a gallant officer who bears a name honoured in the Service and for the sake of the distinguished regiment, from the command of which he has been removed in such an extraordinary manner in the presence of the enemy, we think there should be no avoidable delay in doing so. Meantime it would be advisable to stay the flow of idle and ignorant gossip which has been let loose in the clubs and in society in relation to the matter. Lord Methuen did not send Colonel Gough back to England, nor did he make any charge against him for disobedience of orders, nor for any refusal to carry out his instructions in the field, nor for anything else. The day after the battle his Lordship simply informed Colonel Gough that he was not satisfied with the manner in which the cavalry were employed in guarding the camp, and he then and there took the extreme step of ordering Colonel Gough to make over the command of his regiment to Major Little and to report himself at Cape Town. Lieut.-General Sir F. Forestier-Walker gave Colonel Gough to understand on his arrival there that he had received no instructions with regard to him. The lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Lancers, placed in a situation as intolerable as it was novel, took passage for England, where he remains awaiting the action of the War Office, before which he laid a statement. In the meantime he has been offered employment by the authorities, but he has not accepted service. It has not been stated in the press accounts of the action that the cavalry Lord Methuen had at his disposal at the action was dismounted and the charge which Gough delivered was not seen by the general, who was in another part of the field: "The horses were dead beat"; I could not follow in pursuit."

Owing to the rapid change which has come over the situation in South Africa, it appears scarcely necessary to cite the various opinions expressed by our foreign military contemporaries, which are nearly all based upon imperfect knowledge or are merely echoes of what has been said by the press at home. The "Militär-Wochenblatt," which seems to have abandoned its bitter attitude against us, is occupied wholly with our operations on the Tugela, and the chief fault it finds with us is that we have been ignorant of topography and have attacked where success was scarcely possible. The "Belgique Militaire" has an article which looks rather foolish since it speaks of the "retreat" of Colonel Pilcher from Douglas as having had a serious effect upon the campaign on that side, with the result, in the view of this critic, that Kimberley was almost "in extremis." The Boers told in Zululand appears to give great pleasure to the "Belgique Militaire." But the foreign military papers appear generally to have tired a little in their attempt to describe circumstances in which their opinions have so often proved wrong. Our very excellent contemporary, the "Revue du Cercle Militaire," continues to give a useful chronicle of events without comment.

The Queen's letter to the Commander-in-Chief touches a true note. Like all those brief but pregnant messages to her people which have marked the great events of her reign, it appeals to loyalty, a sentiment which is stronger in the breast of the average man than the philosophical school of political thought imagined. That the letter will attract greater attention than a War Office proclamation there is no doubt whatever. The beloved Queen, for whom thousands of soldiers have died in the past, will not appeal in vain to old soldiers who are living. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have served their Sovereign Lady in years gone by will regard it not so much a duty as an honour to give another year's service. The response to Her Majesty's dignified and politic letter should be overwhelming.

With reference to the charge which has been brought against British naval officers at Cape Town, the *Daily Telegraph* special war correspondent says that "the case against Lieutenant Kennard and Mr. Robert Harris, son of Admiral Sir Robert Harris, for assaulting Mr. William Timbrell, came on before the resident magistrate at Simon's Town. The prosecutor is proprietor of the *Simon's Town Chronicle*, which reprinted an extract from the *Daily Telegraph* containing a statement about Admiral Harris's reluctance to afford facilities for the defence of Naval either in guns or men from his ships. The statement was reproduced and later on amplified by the *South African Review* under the heading "Mysterious case of Admiral Harris." The prosecutor quoted it, and the defendants are alleged to have invited Timbrell to Admiralty House, where they read a statement to the effect that the officers of the fleet were indignant at the article, which was scurrilous and full of lies from start to finish, and called for a repudiation and an apology. This being refused, the prosecutor, it is asserted, was compelled to walk to the steps of the adjoining pier whence Lieutenant Kennard pushed him into the shallow water of the bay, declaring that honor was now satisfied. Evidence to this effect was given, and the case was adjourned for a week, owing to the absence of a witness—one of the three other officers present at the assault. The prosecutor asserted, but no evidence was tendered to prove the allegation, that the admiral was cognisant of the proceedings which occurred at his house. Admiral Harris was present during the hearing.

In connection with a contract entered into by the British North Borneo Company for the construction of a railway sixty miles in length to connect the harbour of Gaya with Brunei Bay, it is pointed out that Gaya and Sapangar Bays have recently been visited by Sir Edward Seymour, in the Centurion, and by Captain Hardinge, in the surveying ship Rattler. At Brunei Bay, as in Labuan, there is fairly good coal, and this fact, taken in connection with the supposed strategic value of Gaya Bay as a naval base, gives to these visits a significance which they may not really deserve. Naturally the Borneo company's officials would like to see the place become a naval base, so that it is not surprising to learn from this source that, "in the opinion of experts, the position of Gaya, its proximity to coalfields which the railway will exploit, its configuration, and the general facilities it affords, render it of far greater strategic importance than Wei-Hai-Wei, which is situated at the extreme end of the trade route to China and Japan, Gaya being in a position to command the most important portion of the China Sea, and, at the same time, afford shelter for our shipping in time of war. The selection of Gaya as a naval base would be a set-off against the French naval base at Saigon, which at present dominates all our trade routes in the China Sea." How a naval base can "dominate" a trade route is not explained.

The first volume of a new series of the House of Lords manuscripts, 1693—95, is now issued and includes the dissolution by the King of William and Mary's Parliament, the period having been marked by successive misfortunes to the nation on sea and land, and which was referred to in the Speech from the Throne, His Majesty recommending an inquiry concerning the disasters to the Navy. "The want of cruisers was very manifest at that time." History repeats itself at the conclusion of the nineteenth century. The Mediterranean fleet of eleven battleships has only eight cruisers, while the Channel fleet has eight battleships and nominally six cruisers, but only one of them is with the command. Nelson's cry, "Give me more frigates" (cruisers are the frigates of the present Navy), is still with us but statesmen ignore the warning note of our greatest admiral and naval strategist.

Another Russian coast defence ship of the General Admiral Apraxine class is to be put in hand at the smaller Admiralty Yard, St. Petersburg. She will displace 5,950 tons, and will be protected by side armour and a plated deck. Her chief armament will consist of 8 in. guns, several of them being placed coupled and singly in turrets. The Aurora is almost ready to be launched at the New Admiralty Yard, where a transport collier of 7,200 tons will be laid down

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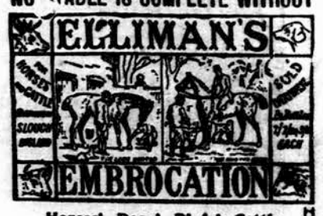
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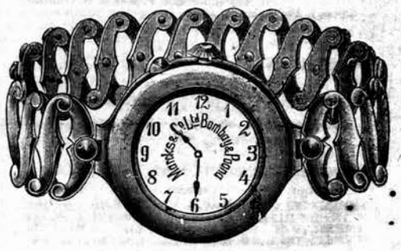
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W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

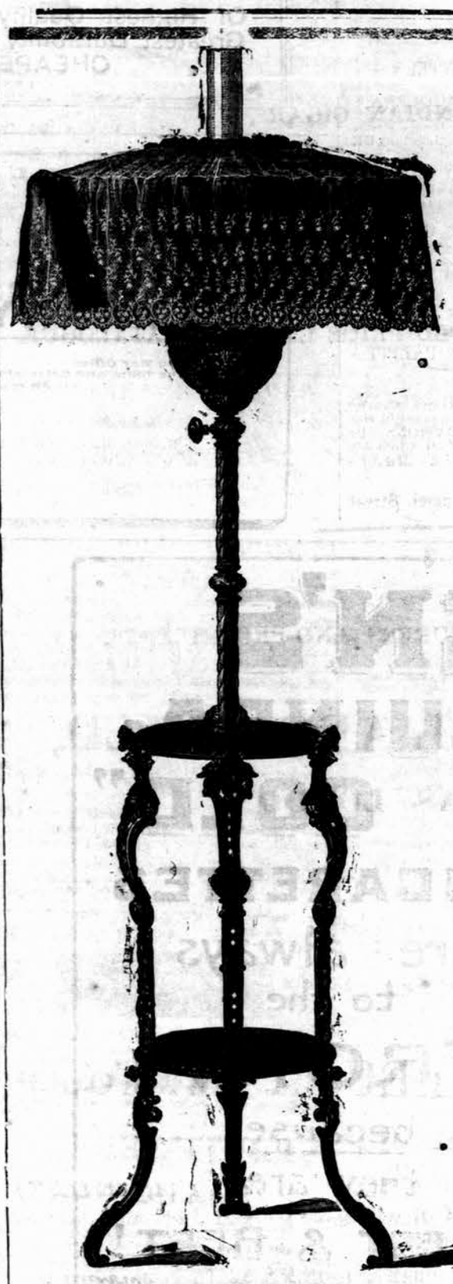
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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